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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE WAR DEBATE IN BOTH HOUSES.

It seems to be considered by both Houses of Parliament, but especially by the House of Commons, that, as long as no hostile vote, formal censure, or declaration of want of confidence, be resorted to in order to drive the Ministry from office, every imaginable license may be taken to impugn their motives, discredit their judgment, question their honour, and deny their capacity, and that the charges which cannot be preferred against them as a collective body may be urged against them in their individual capacity. All this may be very amusing to noble Lords and honourable gentlemen who have not the responsibilities of office to restrain their tongues; but we question whether it be fair or prudent. Do these purposeless attacks redound to the credit of those who indulge in them? or to that of the Parliamentary system which permits the license and provides no remedy? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, it would still remain a matter of very painful inquiry whether the moment, when the country has entered upon what is a most serious, and may, ultimately, be a most protracted struggle, is the proper time for exposing the nation to the eyes of its allies and to those of all foreign Governments, as one that in a day of peril and effort is without an efficient executive. If Mr. Disraeli cannot form a Government, if Lord Dudley Stuart cannot triumphantly bear Lord Palmerston into the War-office or the Foreign-office, and if Mr. Cobden cannot get up a Manchester Ministry for peace *à tout prix*, such gentlemen might collectively and separately show their patriotism by abstaining from a course of opposition, of which the whole tendency is not simply to distract the counsels of the nation, at a time of great emergency, but to render the acceptance of public office a duty which gentlemen of high honour and unblemished character would rather avoid than court.

It is not to the attacks of the legitimate Parliamentary Opposition that exception can be taken. The Ministry may be well content to endure the cavil of its foes. It is quite natural and constitutional, that the men who were last in office should take every opportunity to complain of those who have superseded them. It belongs to the functions of Mr. Disraeli, that he should disapprove of Lord Aberdeen—and that he should, from time to time, strive to engage in a war of words with Lord John Russell. But that the friends of Liberal Government should follow his leadership, is neither natural nor decent. If Liberal members of Parliament will do their utmost to render a Liberal Government impossible, the sooner Mr. Disraeli is permitted to reassume office the better. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues would carry on the war with becoming spirit—with almost, if not quite, as much spirit as the existing Administration has done. Whether they would satisfy the country in other respects is not quite so clear. Perhaps those Liberal members, who object to the Ministry because Lord Aberdeen is not so ready or so outspoken as Lord John Russell, and who in other respects seem ever the happiest when they are hitting at present, or predicting future, disunion in the Cabinet, will enlighten the country on this subject. If it be their opinion that the late Protectionist party ought, at the present time, to be in office, it is desirable that they should avow it. It would lead to a great simplification of public business if they declared themselves. It is an established axiom, that Parliamentary Government cannot be carried on without an active and united Opposition; but it is equally certain, though not so generally recognised, that Parliamentary Government cannot be carried on if the followers of a Ministry are more captious and unreasonable than its foes.

The debates that took place in both Houses on Monday night, on the reply to her Majesty's Message, for the application to the pur-

poses of the war of a sum of £3,000,000, already provided, led, as was anticipated, to no result but to the stultification of the Opposition. All parties shrank from imperilling the existence of the Ministry; but the members of no parties abstained from adverse criticism upon its known acts or its presumed intentions. The Lords were more unanimous than the Commons; and, had the debate been confined to that House, a salutary impression would have been conveyed to every part of the Continent, that the Government was cordially supported by the Legislature. But the House of Commons produced a greater amount of adverse comment. Mr. Disraeli remained true to his very original idea, that the war was the natural and necessary consequence of a coal-

ition Government. The ambition and covetousness of the Emperor of Russia may have secondarily been the causes of it; but the primary source of the mischief—the *fons et origo mali*—was, according to Mr. Disraeli, the deplorable fact that Toryism being unable to form a Government, and Ultra-Liberalism or Radicalism being in the same predicament, the only possible Government; one formed by a combination of the friends and disciples of the late Sir Robert Peel, with the leading Whigs, whose principles and their own were identical, was allowed to assume power. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer positively asserts that there would have been no war if Lord Derby and himself had not unluckily been forced out of office. These



TURKISH DERVISHES.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY JAMES ROBERTSON, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

may not be the words, but they express the meaning which Mr. Disraeli wished to convey. What is to console the country when it learns the heavy price it has to pay for a Coalition? Who shall administer to its comfort when it understands how much better off it would have been if it had continued to have faith in Mr. Disraeli—to have accepted his abortive Budget, and to have taken him as its new "heaven-born Minister"?

The Liberal opponents of the Ministry—who will not, however, go to the length of voting against it on any vital question—are resolvable into four classes: those who object to this war and to all war; those who object to a war in favour of the Turks because of their religion, and of their non-progressive civilisation; those who approve of the war only upon condition that it be turned to the advantage of what they call the "oppressed nationalities" of Poland, Hungary, and Italy; and lastly, those whose whole spirit is in the war, and who have no other desire than to see it prosecuted with the utmost amount of zeal, energy, and success. Mr. Bright may be taken as a fair representative of the first class; Mr. Cobden, of the second; Lord Dudley Stuart, of the third; while the last class has such numerous exponents of its views and wishes, that no one person can justly claim the honour of being peculiarly its organ. With Mr. Bright's party the country has no sympathy. It has no hold of Parliament, of the press, or of public opinion. The same may be said of the party of Mr. Cobden. The religion or civilisation of Turkey are not the points to which we have to look; but the aggression and encroachment of Russia. Mr. Cobden would have the world believe that if he had been Minister, we should have had no war. He never was afraid of Russia, he says, and congratulates himself upon the fact that everybody is coming round to his opinion, that there was nothing to be afraid of. But the sentiments of Mr. Cobden and those of the public are not so identical as he supposes. Mr. Cobden was not afraid of the ambition of Russia because he did not believe that the Czar was ambitious. The public did and do believe in that ambition, and if they are not afraid of Russia, it is because they rely on their Might as well as on their Right, and because they know that the happy alliance of Great Britain and France, either with or without other aid, is more than a match for Russia and all the help she can gather from every quarter under heaven. Those who advocate the views of which Lord Dudley Stuart appears to be the parliamentary oracle, appeal to larger sympathies, and form, perhaps, the most numerous body of those who express dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. But this party is too revolutionary in its objects to elicit the support of practical men. It affronts right feeling as well as sound policy. M. Kossuth may attract and amuse large audiences; and, to a certain extent, inspire them with his eloquence, but, for all essential purposes, he perorates and declaims in vain. He has miscalculated his time, as well as the temper of the people. In the present quarrel, the people of England can have nothing to do with Hungary, or any other "oppressed nationality." If Poles, Hungarians, and Italians are to form themselves into independent states, it is their affair, and not ours. If they are worthy to become independent, they will achieve their object by their own exertions. It was not by the aid of other nations that England became a free, a prosperous, and a mighty state; and M. Kossuth, and other patriots of a similar calibre, but betray their own weakness and that of their cause, when they go whining for foreign aid to obtain the freedom which, unless it be of domestic and spontaneous growth, is like Jonah's gourd—sown, grown, ripened, and cut down in an hour. The members of this party are loud in their clamour for Lord Palmerston as War Minister, and Mr. Cobden has done good service in showing what a delusion they are practising on themselves and the country; and how unlikely it is that Lord Palmerston would forward their views in the slightest degree, if he were in possession of the office to which they want to thrust him against his own will and that of the other members of the Cabinet. Of the fourth and last section of Opposition little need be said. They have had some show of reason for the belief that the war has been carried on in too dilatory a fashion. But their utter discomfiture on the amendment introduced on Tuesday evening by Lord Dudley Stuart, proves them to be without a Parliamentary standing. The day for recrimination on this subject has gone by. The hour of action has arrived, and cannon-balls have superseded the goose-quills of Vienna. The goose-quill will not be again called into requisition until Russia be effectually humbled, and until Sebastopol or Cronstadt, or both, shall be in the possession of France and England.

DERVISHES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Among the varied population of Constantinople, not the least picturesque are the Dervishes, whose dancing and howling performances are stock subjects in most books of travels to the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The artistic group engraved upon the preceding page are taken from a drawing by Mr. James Robertson, of Constantinople. Their full trousers and huge mantles, and Eastern head-dress, make up a very effective costume, backed by a cemetery crowd of with tombs and grave-stones of marble. Theophile Gautier, in his very life-like "Constantinople of To-day," recently published, thus characterises these singular people:—

The word "Dervish," signifies "poor" but this does not prevent their communities from possessing great wealth, derived from the legacies and gifts of the faithful. This designation, once true, is still retained; although it has long ceased to be applicable.

The muftis and ulemas—the regular authorities and priests of Mahometan law and religion—look with no favourable eye upon the dervishes; whether from some secret difference of doctrine, or from the influence which the latter have with the multitude, or only from the dislike which the regular clergy always feel towards the itinerant or mendicant orders, I am not sufficiently profound in Mahometan doctrine to declare.

Contrary to the custom of all the other Moslems, who refuse to let Glaours be present at any of their religious ceremonies, and drive them with violence from the mosques, if they intrude during the hours of prayer, the dervishes permit Europeans to penetrate to the very heart of their tekkes, on the sole condition of leaving their boots or shoes at the entrance, and entering in bare feet or with slippers. They chant their litanies, and perform their evolutions without seeming in the least disturbed by the presence of Christians: whose attendance as spectators, is said, on the contrary, to be regarded by them as rather flattering than otherwise.

The Tekké of Pera appears to be anything but a pious prison of voluntary recluses:—

On the contrary, cheerful apartments, painted in gay colours, gladdened by sunlight, and having a superb view of the Bosphorus—a magnificent panorama, bathed in air and light. Scutari and Kadi-Keni, lying outspread upon the Asiatic shore; the Olympian of Bithynia, wrapped in snow; the Isles of Princes—spots of blue, upon the rippled surface of the sea; Serai-Bournow, with its palaces, its kiosks, and its gardens; Sultan-Achmet, flanked by its six minarets; the forest created by the masts of ships of all nations: all combine to form a spectacle, ever changing, ever new, and on which one could gaze for ever, without weariness, or sense of monotony.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The journey of the Emperor and Empress to Biarritz, has taken place with as little parade and ceremony as was possible, and their Majesties have arrived at their destination in good health, notwithstanding the heat and fatigue attending a journey in the present tropical state of the atmosphere.

The Cent Gardes—whose brilliant uniforms of sky-blue, amaranth, and gold, produce a splendid effect—are to commence their service at Biarritz. Orders being transmitted by telegraph to Bayonne, for the immediate formation of a camp at Biarritz, the garrisons of Pau, Navarreux, St. Jean-pied-de-port, and Dax, were obliged immediately to send thither divisions; in addition to these, four brigades of Gendarmerie are established on the spot, and a squadron of the Guides were despatched from Paris, and travelled with such speed as to arrive at the same time as the Emperor.

At Boulogne, M. Lepic, the Officier d'Ordonnance of the Chef de l'Etat, has taken the Hôtel Brighton, and all the adjoining houses, for the accommodation of his Imperial Majesty and suite, the Cent Gardes, Guides, &c.; and orders have been issued to establish stabling for five hundred horses. The Empress is not to accompany the Emperor.

It is said that the camp at St. Omer will be singularly magnificent, and here it is generally reported that Prince Albert will come over to visit it.

Paris seems paralysed and deserted under the influence of the intense heat, which for the last week has visited it. The theatres, and other places of public amusement, which hitherto have been nearly as full as in winter, play to almost empty benches. No one that can stay at home ventures out till near nightfall. The sunny side of the street is untrodden by living foot, and cab and cart-horses take this opportunity of giving in their resignations somewhat before their full period of service.

On the other hand, the country presents a scene of joyful activity, the crops ripening *à vue d'œil*, and presenting the most splendid appearance, both as to quality and quantity, call for an abundance of hands to out and prepare them for housing. Here and there the heavy rains and hailstorms have laid, and, in a few instances, destroyed, the grain crops; but so rare are these examples, that they weigh as nothing in the general scale. The injury done to the vines, though certainly very considerable, has, it seems, been also exaggerated; as, in some places, they present a most favourable aspect.

It is feared that the sudden arrival of the heat may bring back the cholera, which had almost disappeared in Paris, and diminished in the provinces: but as yet but little grounds for this fear have been apparent. In Algeria, it appears that the harvest is so magnificent as to have rendered vain any of the uneasiness that existed here previous to the arrival of the fine weather, reassuring the public mind on the subject of the native harvests. This fact opens also vast resources for the future. A man of weight and experience is now engaged in the preparation of a brochure on the subject, of which the title is to be "L'Algérie Nourrira la France."

Whatever be the prospects of France in general, as to eating, those in Paris, in particular, as to drinking, are at this moment in a perilous predicament, in as far as water is concerned. The works of the second lake in the Bois de Boulogne being terminated some fortnight ago, the process of filling it was naturally commenced; in a few days the effect became sensible in the Bath and other establishments where large quantities of water were required, and now, such is the diminution of the supply, that the public is put to the most serious inconvenience, and, unless some remedy be immediately adopted, it will shortly cease almost entirely. Surely such a contingency ought to have been foreseen and prevented.

Among the other articles of summer produce, is a paper, entitled, "L'Été," which is likely to have a considerable sale, more especially among strangers and foreigners on their arrival in the capital; as, in addition to the usual topics of the day, it particularly treats of all that can add to their amusement during their stay in the capital. This journal, which appears weekly, indicates all the places of public entertainment in Paris and its environs; the popular pieces at the different theatres; the hours and prices of the various railways and other conveyances; the sights best worth seeing, and all such information. In the end of October the paper is to change its title for "L'Hiver," and to afford to winter visitors the same sort of intelligence that it has done to summer ones.

On the plain which extends between the Bois de Boulogne, the Seine, the Abbey of Longchamps, and the village of St. James, is about to be constructed a Hippodrome, on the most extensive and magnificent scale, for races, national fêtes, and equestrian exercises. It is to be surrounded with a wall, laid down in grass, and is to contain stands capable of accommodating forty thousand persons; on the slopes surrounding the course is to be space sufficient for three hundred thousand more. The plans for this construction are completed, and have already received the Emperor's approval.

The Prince Torlonia has presented to the Cabinet of Antiquities of the Bibliothèque Impériale, four magnificent real Etruscan vases; two, in especial, are of the rarest beauty, and most exquisite form.

Here is a little fact which seems to us too significant to be omitted. The Princesse Lieven, whose sources of information on the subject of the politics of Europe in general, and of Russia in particular, are much too authentic to be held in doubt, has renewed the lease of her hotel in the Rue St. Florentin, though her landlord, M. Rothschild, has added two thousand francs yearly to the rent.

The principal theatrical success of the day is "Les Cœurs d'Or," at the Gymnase. It is said that the Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique are to be united under the same management. A piece commenced by M. Alexandre Dumas fils, for the Gymnase, is, we are told, to be given, by special request, to the Français.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have received private correspondence and files of papers—from Bombay of the 23rd of June; Calcutta, 13th of June; and China (Hong-Kong), 6th of June.

From the Cabool correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, we learn that intrigues between the chiefs in Central Asia and the Russian Government are still going on. Very little faith can be placed on these reports. But a report which, two months ago, found its way into the bazaars of British India, seems to be confirmed by this Cabool news-writer. It is to the effect that a Russian force of 4000 men had, in a country called Hoorgunj, a dependency of Khiva, met with a Kokanee army of 12,000 men, and the Russians had been completely victorious. So far as the dates of these native letters can be made out, this fight must have taken place some time in March last. The King of Bokhara still continues his correspondence with the Russian and Persian Governments. Nearer our own frontier, the famous Major Jacob, of the Scinde Horse, has been on a political mission to the Khan of Kheilat, a chieftain of great power, and to whom vast tribes of Beloochees and Afghans, surrounding our Scindian frontier, owe allegiance. The actual nature of the mission is not positively known, but it is supposed to be with reference to keeping the tribes near our frontier quiet.

At Peshawur, and in the adjoining countries, everything is perfectly tranquil. Nor is there anything of note to report from the north-west provinces.

The news from China relates chiefly to the civil war, which still rages throughout the empire. The insurgents appear to have got the upper hand in most of the engagements which have taken place.

THE INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

The outbreak in Madrid began on the 17th inst. No sooner was it known that the Ministers had given in their resignation, and that the Queen had confided to General Cordova the task of forming a Ministry, than the people rose in insurrection. They cried with furious enthusiasm, "Hurrah for Liberty! Long live O'Donnell! Long live the Queen! Down with the Ministers!" In a few moments numerous groups were formed, and at seven o'clock an immense crowd filled the streets. At eight o'clock the people invaded the Prefecture, and possessed themselves of a small quantity of arms which were deposited there. At nine o'clock the rioters were in possession of one of the principal Government buildings, but they soon abandoned it. Up to that moment the insurgents were without plan and direction, as if they had been surprised by the news from Valladolid, and had acted spontaneously and without preparation; but they soon began to act with order and regularity. After ten o'clock a meeting took place at the Town-hall, and a governing Junta for the province was formed. General Evaristo San Miguel was nominated President of it. The General at first accepted, but soon resigned functions which were too difficult under such circumstances—his age not leaving him the force necessary to combat the disorders inseparable from such a rising. The retirement of General San Miguel troubled the operations of the Junta; and, after long hesitation, it resolved to send a deputation to the Queen, to express to her the wishes of the people. The Queen received the deputation, but made no concession. General Cordova, who had accepted the Ministry of War, but had not been able to find colleagues, took on himself to make the Queen's determination known. In the meantime, the first effervescence became calmed a little, but the greater part of the people appeared determined to maintain their ground, in order to be able to recommence the next day with new energy. The chiefs of these bands were encouraged by the rumours that had been spread in the evening that Barcelona had risen, and that all Catalonia had followed its example. General Cordova thought it necessary to disperse the groups: he sent troops to the Plaza Major, with orders to fire if necessary. This was done, but the troops did their duty reluctantly, and it was said that some of them were ready to join the insurgents. At six o'clock in the morning General Cordova resigned to the Queen the power of forming a Ministry, which she had confided to him, but he remained Minister of War. Thereupon the Queen formed a Ministry, consisting of three members of the moderate Opposition, the Duke de Rivas, M. Mayans, and M. Rios Rosas; three members of the Progressist party, M. de la Serna, M. Cantelo, and M. Roda; and of General Cordova, who represents the defeated party. In the evening of the 17th six hotels were invaded, sacked, pillaged, and set on fire by the populace. These hotels were occupied by the Ministers San Luis, Domínech, and Collantes; by Count de Quiato, Civil-Governor of Madrid; by Count de Vasta Hermosa, a newly-created Lieutenant-General, who distinguished himself in the combat of Vicalvaro with General O'Donnell, and who commands, in conjunction with General Blaser, the column sent against the insurgents; and by M. Salamanca, the banker. M. Salamanca has lost, amongst other precious things, a magnificent collection of pictures, which he had formed with the greatest care, and of which he did the honours to artists and visitors.

The Madrid journals of the 20th, give some additional details of the scenes of bloodshed which took place in Madrid on the 18th and 19th. It appears that on the morning of the 18th instant, the people prepared on every side for a desperate combat. Barricades were raised, and for eighteen hours the armed populace fought against the troops, who were obliged to call for the assistance of the artillery. On the morning of the 19th every street had its barricades, and the combat continued during the whole day, particularly in the Prado, and in the streets of La Cruz, La Gorguera, Lobo, Bono Carrera, and San Geronimo. About six in the evening a white handkerchief was seen displayed from the top of a musket, and a suspension of hostilities was called for, on the ground that Marshal Espartero had been charged to form a Government in accordance with the wishes of the nation. In a moment every one laid down his arms, and the army fraternised with the people. It was clearly understood by every one, that a Government altogether Liberal was to be formed; and the Duke de la Victoria was loudly designated the "Pacifier of Spain."

The latest despatches from Madrid reported that the city was quiet, but the citizens were still under arms, and continued to build barricades. The troops maintained their positions at the Retiro and around the Palace. The Junta of Safety and Defence had decreed the re-organisation of the National Guard, and the re-establishment of the Constitutional Ayuntamiento of 1843. M. Pozos, Sub-Director of the Secret Police, had been seized and shot by the populace. No news had been received of the movements of O'Donnell. There was a report that he had held an interview with Espartero, and that they would enter Madrid together.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

Several attempts at insurrection have recently been made in various parts of Italy. At Parma, on the 22nd., the soldiers were fired upon from the roofs and windows of the houses. The Austrian troops, however, maintained the upper hand on all points. At Genoa a rising took place, of which no particulars are given, except that it is said to have been a failure. An outbreak was planned at Modena, but the precautions taken will probably have prevented the explosion. At Rome there is said to be a good deal of uneasiness, and it has been thought advisable to strengthen the French garrison. The King of Naples, who participates in the general alarm, has resolved to anticipate any possible emergency by arming the Lazzaroni, a step which has excited great consternation among well-disposed citizens, as the name of the Lazzaroni is associated with pillage and murder in the history of Naples.

UNITED STATES.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, which left New York on the 12th, arrived at Liverpool on Monday night. The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported back the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty. Cholera is said to be making sad havoc with the emigrant trains in the south-west. It has also been very fatal in New York. The skirmishes between the Irish and native American parties have not been put down. On the evening of the 8th inst. a disturbance of this kind took place at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Early in the evening a party of Irish raised the American flag on a pole, surmounted by a cross. This was torn down by the Americans, but was again hoisted. A numerous party of Americans then gathered, and a fight took place, in which several guns and pistols were discharged. The Irish were put to flight, and several of their houses gutted. The Mayor ordered the military under arms, when the rioters dispersed.

Recent gold discoveries in California have caused great excitement, and many people in comfortable circumstances in the Eastern States are preparing to go south.

THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE DANUBE.—The following has just been received from an officer belonging to the Light Cavalry Brigade, encamped near Devna:—"I was considerably surprised at the confidence contained in your last letter, evidently written under the impression that we are suffering from scarcity of food and other vexatious privations. Of course I can only speak to a certainty regarding what passes under my own observation; others may have experienced the evils you speak of; but such misfortunes have not hitherto fallen to our share, since, as far as our regiment is concerned, we are right well off in point of aliment. The village of Devna supplies us with excellent poultry, eggs, milk, &c., as plentifully as we can desire, but the comfort of the men would be considerably improved if the beer, which is supposed to be lying at Varna, was brought up. With the exception of a few cases of diarrhoea, we have not any sickness whatever; and such, I understand, is the case in the other camps. As regards myself, thank God, I have not felt a moment's indisposition since we arrived. You also write, the English papers assert that Lord Cardigan was accompanied, on his reconnaissance, by a squadron of our corps. I much regret to say, such was not the case. It is not intended we should be employed on outpost duty—at all events, just now; and, consequently, we were left behind, much to our annoyance and disappointment. Lord Cardigan took with him two squadrons of the 8th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons, for the purpose of tracing the direction taken by the enemy in his retreat from before Silistria. We expect much from the information looked for on his return. At present the plans of our Generals are kept carefully close, on account of numberless Russian spies said to be lurking in the vicinity of the Allied armies. The consequence is that we literally know nothing. Everyone is most anxious to advance, and time hangs heavily on our hands. Beyond the usual routine of duty there is little to divert attention. Were I to write but a trifling portion of the reports hourly circulated, I could fill a volume, but the truth is, that the flying and contradictory rumours have their origin in the camp, and one person knows just as much—or, to speak more correctly, just as little—as another. The moment anything authentic is made known, you shall hear from me."

THE WAR.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S OPERATIONS.

All accounts agree in stating that Bomarsund, in the Åland Isles, is to be bombarded on the arrival of the French troops; and as the British squadron, with the soldiers on board, passed the Great Belt on Saturday evening, and steered up the Baltic without stopping at Nyborg, we may look for some interesting intelligence before long.

The following regulations have been established for the organisation of the armed boats of the fleet:—

The flotilla is to consist of from eighty to ninety boats, to be divided into three squadrons—each squadron to comprise three divisions. The number of boats in a squadron will vary from twenty-five to thirty, fifteen of which are to be furnished with howitzers. In each division there are to be from twelve to fifteen boats, in one-half of which howitzers are to be placed. The entire flotilla is to be placed under the command of a senior officer, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief—each squadron under the command of the flag-ship of that squadron, and each division under the orders of the senior commander of the particular division to which the boats belong. On the whole being ordered to assemble, whether it be for the purpose of exercise or landing, the boats of each ship are to proceed in a body in tow of each other. The commanding officer to lead in the barges, followed by the pinnaces, cutters, and launches in succession; the captains commanding squadrons being in their respective gigs, each accompanied by a light boat to carry orders. In each boat supplied with a howitzer two extra men, in whom confidence can be placed, are to be employed—one to take charge of the powder magazine, the other as captain of the gun. A proportion of marines, under a captain of the corps, will be sent away in the boats on every occasion that they are manned and armed. A reserve squadron will be formed by the boats of the paddle and screw steam-sloops. On the crews being landed, the launches are to haul off from the shore to their anchors by the stern, so as to be ready for embarking men or covering a retreat.

As one very important result of the taking possession of Bomarsund, it is expected that such a display of vigour on the part of the Allied forces will be the accession of Sweden to the Anglo-French alliance. It has been stated, upon good authority, that they are only waiting for a decisive blow being struck to send a large body of troops to act in concert with the Allies.

THE CZAR'S ANSWER TO AUSTRIA.

The subject which at present most interests all persons taking an interest in politics, is the position assumed by Austria towards Russia. According to accounts received at Paris, from Vienna, on Wednesday, by the Ottoman Secretary of Legation, M. Stendl, it would appear that the Emperor Nicholas has given the bearers of the Austrian ultimatum for the evacuation of the Principalities, an answer well in keeping with his reputation for haughty daring. On receiving them he is stated to have told them that if their Emperor wanted war he should have it, but that neither he nor their young master would, in all probability, see the end of it.

It is still doubtful what the next step of the Austrian Government will be; but military men of rank are of opinion that within a very short time a corps will enter the north of Wallachia from the Transylvanian passes. It is thought that no great number of troops will enter the Principalities, as the object of Austria must be to concentrate a formidable force in the east of Transylvania, in the Bukovina, and in Galicia, so that the offensive may, in case of need, be assumed with the moral certainty of success. If a campaign should commence unfavourably, the Slavonic races on the southern frontier of the Empire might become restless; but if it at once becomes evident that the power of Austria is irresistible, neither Serbia nor Montenegro will venture to move. A great many Russians are in Vienna at present, and they ably support Lieutenant-Colonel Manteuffel in his endeavours to obtain partisans for the Emperor Nicholas. The young men of high rank usually pass their evenings at a club known as the Casino, and the Russians who are introduced there are at great pains to convince the credulous Austrians that the sole wish of the Emperor Nicholas is to remain on good terms with Austria. According to these patriots the most friendly feeling prevails at St. Petersburg towards that Government, and it is with a mixture of sorrow and surprise that his Russian Majesty sees the purity of his motives questioned by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Russians must recently have received their cue from Prince Gortschakoff, as a short time ago they talked in a very different strain. They treated Austria and the Austrians with the greatest contempt, spoke disrespectfully of the Emperor, and took no trouble at all to conceal their opinion that the Imperial Government did not dare to oppose the will of the Czar. Having found that the Emperor has a mind of his own, they now seek to gain him over by flattery and sentimentalism.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN BUND.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that on the 24th the German Bund acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty of Alliance of the 20th of April by sixteen votes for, to one against, the motion. The dissentient was Mecklenburg. It is also affirmed that on all important points Austria and Prussia have at length agreed. News has arrived in Vienna that the Prussian Government will employ 8,000,000 of dollars in mobilising the artillery and cavalry.

On the other hand, it is currently reported that the fickle King of Prussia is about to pay a visit to the King of Bavaria for the purpose of plotting measures to prevent Russia from being injured by the war.

THE BATTLE OF KAMA.—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The engagement between the Turkish troops and the enemy, on the 7th inst. (of which we gave an imperfect account last week) is thus described by Omer Pacha, in a despatch received at Constantinople on the 11th July:—

The letters which I this day receive from Hassan Haki Pacha, Supreme Commander of the Army at Rustchuk, and from Said Pacha, Governor-General of Silistria, announce that an engagement took place on Friday (twelve chawal), between our troops and the enemy. At two o'clock in the morning (Turkish time), i. e., nine o'clock, a strong column of attack was sent forward to the island of Kama, situate before Rustchuk; whilst at the same time another body of troops proceeded from the island of Moukan-Oglon to Gurgevo. The Russians, on perceiving this, collected a considerable number of troops and artillery from Gurgevo and from the village of Slabiska, and commenced the engagement at Kama. The Ottoman troops, reinforced by a strong detachment, which was sent to the spot, and supported by the fire of the fortress, gave the enemy a vigorous reception. The engagement lasted ten hours and a half, when the victory was declared on our side, and the Russians took to flight. The Turks, without losing time, immediately commenced fortifying the island of Kama; whilst the enemy put outposts to his rear, destroying the bridges on the river and in the Strait of Gurgevo, and finally setting fire to the ships, and to several military establishments which exist in the harbour of that town. This battle cost the Russians 5000 men. The number of their wounded is immense. As regards us, we have but 500 killed and wounded, which is very little in comparison with the losses sustained by the enemy.

Since that affair the Russian corps at Frateschti, which has been receiving large reinforcements from Moldavia and Bessarabia has endeavoured to revenge itself upon the Turks for so many defeats, but with no better success than before. On the 19th, the Russians advanced upon Gurgevo, in three columns, with the intention of driving the Ottomans across the Danube, in compliance with the express orders received from St. Petersburg. The attack was repulsed with vigour. The Russians were again thoroughly beaten, and two of their Generals severely wounded.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Internuncio has expressed himself very strongly respecting the "presumption" of Omer Pacha in crossing the Danube, after it had been agreed that the occupation should be effected by Austria.

DEFENCE OF ODESSA.

The report that Odessa was to be attacked a second time appears to have been without foundation, but it has had the effect of making the Russians prepare for the enemy. Odessa advises in the *Vienna Lloyd* state that, on the 8th of July, a steam-frigate left Sebastopol, with a favourable breeze, and reached Odessa without being sighted by the Allied cruisers. This vessel, says the *Lloyd*, makes the sixth ship that has profited by a favourable wind to reach Odessa, where a respectable naval force is thus gradually collecting. The land troops are encamped outside Odessa, and it is thought there that the city is sufficiently secure against any attack. To make assurance doubly sure great pains have lately been taken to strengthen the fortifications of the city.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE DANUBE.

A letter from Varna of the 17th of July states that the troops are collecting provisions, and preparing to march at a moment's notice against the Russians; and the latter appear to be quite prepared to meet them. Telegraphic despatches received in Vienna from Hermanstadt announce that the Ottoman position at Gurgevo was reconnoitred by the

Russians on the 22nd inst. Prince Gortschakoff has a force of 110,000 men, with twenty batteries, at his disposal, to oppose the Ottomans at this important position. His headquarters are at Slobodzia, where Generals Lüders, Dannenberg, and Osten-Sacken held a council of war at the above date. Two divisions of Russian infantry and one of cavalry were reported to be advancing from Moldavia, over the Sereth, on Jalomitza. The right wing of the Russian army at Frateschti had been advanced to Slobodzia and Malu, close to the Danube. The corps of Gen. Lüders was concentrated at Kalarasch. The Ottomans and Anglo-French troops were continually crossing the Danube near Kustouk. These movements look as if a general engagement were in contemplation.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The fleets were at Baltschik on the 10th inst., and nothing was known at that time as to what course they were likely to take. It was thought, however, that some enterprise was contemplated, as Admiral Hamelin had ordered the construction of thirty vessels, capable of transporting 4000 men at each voyage. It is said that these barques will be employed in looking after the unfortunate Russian flotilla, which was lately seen at the mouth of the Pruth. It case of necessity, it is deemed probable that the Russians will burn a number of the gun-boats, and send the rest up the Pruth.

The French and English flags now float on both sides of the Danube, at the Sulineh mouth of the river. Letters from Galatz, of the 12th, state that the Russians were rapidly evacuating the Dobrudja, and that Mehemet Pacha, who has been appointed Commander of that district, has established his headquarters at Hirsowa.

At Schumla and Rustchuk a number of English miners and carpenters are busy at work, constructing barracks to serve as winter quarters for the troops. A great many mechanics have likewise been sent from all parts of the country to Silistria, for the purpose of repairing or rebuilding the houses damaged and destroyed during the late siege.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

The Russian squadron, which has been cruising about the Southern Archipelago for some time, is said to have at last taken up its quarters in the Dutch harbour of Surabaya, at the eastern end of the Island of Java. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

There are six ships altogether—the *Pallas* frigate, carrying the Commodore's pendant, as I told you some months ago, with two sloops of war, a brig, and two tenders. As matters were warming into hostilities at home, these Russian ships went cruising about in search of news, and the last they got was in the Strait of Malacca. From this they saw at once that all hope of escape into a Russian port in the Baltic was at an end, and capture certain in that direction, and accordingly the Commodore, in the midst of thickening dangers, made up his mind to run for the friendly and neutral port of Surabaya, and there await events. You know, of course, that the Royal families of Russia and Holland are closely allied by marriage; consequently the Dutch Government of Batavia will give the Russian ships shelter and protection, which they may possibly enjoy so long as they shall remain at anchor in the harbour of Surabaya. It is not believed that we will dispute this right of a neutral power on the part of the Dutch; but, although we may respect the neutrality of the port, we are at liberty to watch the enemy's ships, blockade them, and nab them if they should venture out.

Later accounts state that two of the Russian frigates are reported to be cruising in the track of the Australian trade; and some English ships of war have been sent to look after them. It is said that Russia refused to acknowledge the neutrality of Sweden and Denmark, till those Powers had agreed that certain of their ports should be closed to the ships of war and prizes of the Western Powers; and surely we might with equal justice insist on no harbour being given to the enemy's vessels in the Dutch and Spanish ports of the Indian archipelago.

THE BALTIC COMMISSARIAT.

The hired steamer, *Nicolaï I.*, left Dantzic on the 22nd, with 100 bullocks, a great quantity of fresh vegetables, and sundry stores; and it will be satisfactory to all who have relations or friends in the fleet to learn that good arrangements have at last been made to preserve the health of the crews in the Baltic. It is intended that every sailor shall have one pound of fresh meat and half a pound of fresh vegetables four days in the week. These supplies have been put on board under the personal superintendence of John Marks, Esq., paymaster of the *Duke of Wellington*; and the cattle are not only much better than those purchased for our allies in the French fleet, but they are, at the same time, very much lower in price—the bullocks sent to the French having cost 140 Prussian dollars each, and those procured for the English 105.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN PARKER.—The funeral of Capt. Parker, of the *Firebrand*, who met with his death in storming the stockade near the mouth of the Danube, on the 7th, took place at Constantinople on the 12th inst.

THE OTTOMAN FLEET.—The Turkish fleet is still in port. There seems no chance of its going to sea again, the idea of sending it to the Archipelago having been abandoned, if ever it was entertained. About twelve per cent of the crews were attacked with scurvy, and the expense of keeping it at sea was very great. The presence of the English and French fleets caused great want in that of Turkey, as they made provisions, particularly vegetables, extremely dear, and the Allied Admirals were able to pay prices which the Turks could not give. The consequence was that the Ottoman fleet was deprived of those luxuries which are almost necessities on board of ship, and great general illness was the consequence.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

DEATH OF ABBAS PACHA.—Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, died very suddenly, at Benha, during the night of the 13th inst., from a fit of apoplexy. Said Pacha, the only surviving son of Mehemet Pacha, has succeeded to the reins of government, and has received the congratulations of all the foreign Consuls upon his accession to the throne. The new Governor of Egypt is known in Parisian society, having spent some time in that city a few years ago, while making a tour in Europe. He is said to be a highly intelligent man, and very capable of proving himself a good sound ruler.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of mails to Australia once in every month, by the establishment (under a contract with the General Screw Steam Shipping Company) of a packet to run once in two months direct from Southampton to Australia, alternately with the existing line of packets from Singapore, in connection with the Indian mail service. The mails for Australia will accordingly be made up in London, during the remainder of the present year, on the following days:—August 4, morning, by direct packet; Sept. 4, morning, via Southampton and Singapore; Sept. 9, evening, via Marseilles and Singapore; Oct. 4, morning, by direct packet; Nov. 4, morning, via Southampton and Singapore; Nov. 9, evening, via Marseilles and Singapore; Dec. 4, morning, by direct packet. The postage upon letters for any of the Australian colonies when conveyed by direct packet, or via Southampton and Singapore, will be 1s. the half-ounce; and when addressed to be sent via Marseilles, 1s. 10d.; if under a quarter of an ounce; 2s. 3d., if weighing a quarter of an ounce and not exceeding half an ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging letters addressed to India. Newspapers posted in accordance with the regulations will be transmitted by packet direct, or by packet via Southampton and Singapore, free of charge, but will be liable to a postage of 3d. each when sent via Marseilles. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance. Letters, &c., for Western Australia are forwarded by private ships, unless especially directed to be sent via Singapore, or by some other route.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE ON THE PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.—Accounts from Memel, down to the 17th, state that the traffic with Russian produce by land, and especially by water, continues to increase. Want of warehouses and workmen is alone complained of; but the latter deficiency has been much diminished by the arrival of numerous hands from the interior, attracted by high wages. Articles of luxury are said to be in much less demand than formerly. Champagne dealers complain loudly.

THREATENED PRIVATEERING.—The *Washington Union* publishes a letter received by a member of Congress, in relation to a project being on foot to fit out a Russian privateer, with a view of attacking the guard-house at Chagres, and carrying off the gold for Britain, sometimes deposited there; and also capturing vessels from California or Australia with gold. The parties to the project are two naturalised Irishmen, who have agents in London.

RUSSIAN GOLD IN BERLIN.—Although the Russian Government has prohibited the exportation of gold, a great quantity of Russian gold is said to be in circulation at Berlin. By some this is considered a proof that Russia has been obliged to send gold for the payment of the interest on the debts owing to different parts of Europe. Formerly the operation used to be effected by means of bills of exchange, drawn principally in London. Others fancy that a portion of the gold may have been sent to pay certain secret services rendered to the Czar by his friends in Berlin.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENT.—The King of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation of neutrality as regards the pending European war.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CLOTWORTHY WELLINGTON WILLIAM ROBERT ROWLEY, THIRD BARON LANGFORD.

The death of this nobleman occurred on the 19th inst., after a very short illness, at Castletown, county Kildare, the seat of his brother-in-law, Thomas Conolly, Esq. His Lordship was but twenty-nine years of age, having been born 24th July, 1825. He was the representative, through his grandmother, Frances Rowley, of the Irish branch of the ancient Cheshire family of Rowley, of Lawton. That lady married the Hon. Clotworthy Tylour, fourth son of Thomas, first Earl of Bective, who assumed in consequence the name and arms of Rowley, and was created Baron Langford, of Somerhill, in 1800.

Lord Langford, whose death we record, married, 28th July, 1846, Louisa-Augusta, daughter of E. M. Conolly, Esq., M.P., of Castletown, and by her (whose melancholy death by drowning in last November we referred to at the time) his Lordship leaves issue two sons and one daughter. Of the former, the elder, Hercules Edward, now fourth Lord Langford, was born June 1st, 1848.

The deceased Peer was distantly related to the Duke of Wellington.

SIR THEOPHILUS BIDDULPH, BART.

This respected gentleman died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Birbury Hall, Warwickshire. He was born 28th March, 1785; and married, 12th April, 1825, Jane-Rebecca, daughter of Robert Vyner, Esq., of Eathorpe, county Warwick, by whom he leaves a son and heir, the present Sir Theophilus-William Biddulph, seventh Baronet, of Westcombe; and one daughter, Jane-Constance. The Biddulphs are a family of remote antiquity; and Erdeswick, in his "Survey of Staffordshire," derives them from Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Biddulph, who lived in the time of "Domesday." There are several existing branches, seated at Burton, Chirk Castle, Ledbury, &c.

JAMES MURRAY, ESQ., OF PHILIPPAUGH.

The family of Murray, of Philipphaugh, of which the deceased gentleman was the representative, resided in early times at Falahill. John Murray, of Falahill, the outlaw Murray, who succeeded at the close of the fifteenth century, and who with 500 of his men bade defiance to the King of Scotland, James IV., is immortalised by the beautiful ballad, preserved in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, and known for ages as a popular song in Selkirkshire. "The tradition of Ettrick Forest," says Sir Walter Scott, "bears that the outlaw was a man of prodigious strength, possessing a baton or club, with which he laid lee (i.e. waste) the country for many miles round; and that he was at length slain by Buccleuch at a little mount covered with fir trees, adjoining to Newark Castle."

Mr. Murray, of Philipphaugh, died on the 15th inst., at Beechwood Villa, near Selkirk. He was last surviving son of John Murray, Esq., M.P. for Selkirkshire, and grandson of John Murray, Esq., M.P., of Philipphaugh, Heritable Sheriff of the county of Selkirk, by Eleanor, daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton, son of William, Duke of Hamilton. He married, in 1809, Mary Dale, daughter of Henry Hughes, Esq., of Worcester, and leaves, with junior issue, a son and successor, the present John Nesbitt Murray, Esq., of Philipphaugh.

WILLIAM LEONARD GILL BAGSHAW, ESQ., OF WORMHILL HALL AND THE OAKS.

This gentleman lost his life in an affray with poachers. On Wednesday night, the 19th inst., he went out, at the head of a band of keepers, to drive the poachers off. A long and bloody strife ensued. Mr. Bagshaw, who fought hand to hand with three men, was at length struck down by a blow from a gun-stock, of which he died the following day. He had not completed his 26th year, and had only succeeded to the family estates two or three years since. He was eldest son of the late William John Bagshaw, Esq., M.A., of Wormhill and the Oaks, and grandson of Sir William Chambers Darling, M.D., who assumed the surname of Bagshaw on inheriting estates of his maternal uncle, served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1805, and received the title of knight in that year.

JOHN LESLIE, D.D., BISHOP OF KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND ARDAGH.

This venerable prelate died at the Palace, Kilmore, on the 22nd inst., aged eighty-one, of an attack of erysipelas. His Lordship was second son of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., of Glasslough, in the county of Monaghan, by Prudence Penelope, his wife, aunt of Arthur first Duke of Wellington, and youngest daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon. Paternally Dr. Leslie was great grandson of John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe in 1633.

His Lordship, who received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, was consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1812, and translated to Elphin in 1819; to Kilmore he succeeded in 1841. He married, 1st August, 1808, Isabella, second daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Bishop of Cork and Ross; and by her, who died 30th Nov., 1830, leaves a large family.

SIR HENRY KING.

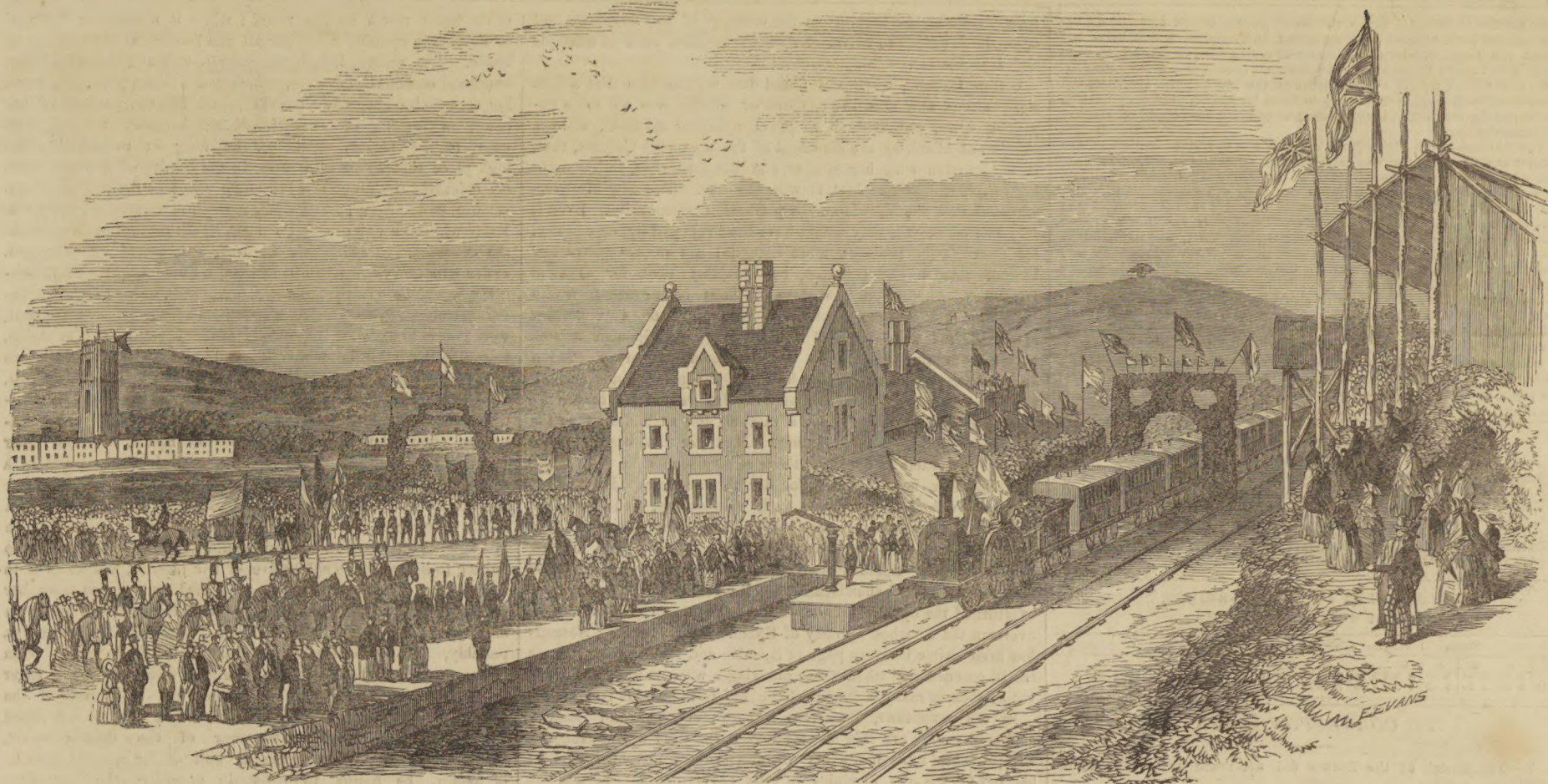
GENERAL SIR HENRY KING, C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 3rd Buffs, died on the 24th inst., at his residence, in Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens. Sir Henry was in his seventy-seventh year, and had been sixty years a soldier, having entered the Army in 1794. He attained the rank of General on the 20th of June last. His career may be thus briefly recorded:—After some valiant service in the West Indies, where he shared in the siege of Porto Rico and capture of Trinidad, in 1797, Sir Henry King went through the Egyptian Campaign of 1801, in which, while commanding a squadron of the 26th Light Dragoons, he lost his right leg. King accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing, in 1809. The following year he proceeded to the Peninsula, having been appointed Commandant of Tarifa. For his services in the defence of that place he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Joining the main body of the army a few days after the battle of Salamanca, King led the 82nd at Vittoria; towards the close of that famous action the command of a brigade devolved on him. For these services Sir Henry King received the Egyptian and Peninsular gold medals.

Sir Henry King was made a C.B., in 1831, and a Knight Bachelor and K.C.H. in 1834.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, M.A., Dean of Windsor, was proved under £70,000.—The Right Hon. Henry Tuffnell has bequeathed £100 to the London City Missions; his personal estate was estimated for duty at £20,000.—The late Andrew Caldwell, Esq., of Woodford-hall, Essex, and of Cheapside, warehouseman, died intestate; his widow administered to his effects under £160,000.—Mrs. Georgiana Dimock, wife of the Reverend Nathaniel Dimock, of East Malling, has bequeathed £1000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £1000 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Mrs. Mary Ann Haire, wife of Thomas Haire, Esq., M.D., of Lewes, Sussex, has left the following bequests:—To the Indigent Blind, London, £500; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £200; Sailors' Female Orphan Home Institution, £200; Royal Asylum for Destitute Females, £200; Society for the Protection of Females, £200; Infant Orphan Asylum, £200; Philanthropic Society, £200; Guardian Society, London, £200; Sussex County Hospital, £200; Society for Aiding Foreigners in Distress, £100; and to the Lewes Mechanics' Institution, £50.



1.—MR. JAMES REA'S HEREFORD. CLASS 2, NO. 118. 1ST PRIZE, £25. 2.—MR. SAMUEL FARTHING'S DEVON. CLASS 4, NO. 653. 1ST PRIZE, £20. 3.—MR. GEORGE FLETCHER'S COTSWOLD. NO. 466. 1ST PRIZE, £30. 4.—DUKE OF RICHMOND'S SOUTHDOWN. 2ND PRIZE.
 5.—MR. W. SANDAY'S SHORT-HORN. CLASS 1, NO. 3. 1ST PRIZE, £40. 6.—MR. GEORGE HEWER'S. NO. 462. 2ND PRIZE. 7.—MR. HENRY LUGAR'S SOUTHDOWN. CLASS 1, NO. 391. 1ST PRIZE, £30. 8.—MR. CHARLES TOWNLEY'S SHORT-HORN. CLASS 4, NO. 74. 1ST PRIZE, £20.
 PRIZE CATTLE, FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT LINCOLN.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.—(SEE PAGE 94.)



OPENING OF THE NORTH DEVON RAILWAY.—ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN AT BARNSTABLE.

NORTH DEVON RAILWAY.

THE opening of a further portion of this Railway will, doubtless, be fully appreciated by tourists in search of the picturesque, during the present season. The line follows the valley of the Taw, and will be of the greatest value to a large agricultural district, both for the conveyance of manures and farm produce; at the same time it will open to the tourist an easy access to the delightful scenery of Linton, Ilfracombe, Instow, Clovelly, and the whole of the north coast.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Directors of this Company, including Mr. W. Tite, F.R.S., Chairman; Mr. John Sharland, Deputy Chairman; the Earl of Portsmouth, Colonel Buck, Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Neale, the Engineer; Messrs. Brassey and Ogilvie, the Contractors; and a large party of their friends, together with some of the Directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, proceeded over the line, from Crediton to Barnstable, as a preliminary trip, previous to the general opening for traffic, which will take place on Monday next, the 31st instant. The day was set aside for general rejoicing throughout the whole district; and at Barnstable, the capital of North Devon, preparations on a large scale had been made by the Mayor and Corporation in honour of the auspicious event. Upon the arrival of the train at the Barnstable Station, a congratulatory address was read by Mr. L. Ben-craft, the Town-clerk, which was ably responded to by Mr. Tite, the Chairman of the Company. The Freemasons of the district, in full costume, were assembled on the platform; and corn, oil, and wine having been poured out as an oblation, the Provincial Grand Chaplain offered up a prayer for the prosperity of the undertaking. A procession, headed by a troop of the North Devon Mounted Rifles, then formed, which included the Mayors and Town-councils of Exeter, Barnstable, Bideford, Torrington, Southmolton, the Lodge of Odd Fellows and Freemasons, trades unions, railway directors, magistrates and gentry of the county, accompanied by several bands of music, and appropriate flags, banners, and devices. The procession marched through the principal streets of the town, which were spanned by triumphal arches, gaily decorated, and crowded with thousands of spectators, who came from far and near to witness the arrival of the first train. The day was remarkably fine, and everything wore a festive aspect. About 1000 guests sat down to dinner in the new Market-hall, presided over by the Mayor, Mr. Budd. Several toasts were drunk, and an admirable band and choir of vocalists kept up the festivity of the meeting. A grand fancy bazaar was held in aid of the Churches of Trinity and St. Mary Magdalen; and a considerable sum was realised. In the evening a ball, attended by the rank, beauty, and fashion of the neighbourhood, wound up the day's proceedings.

Few lines during their progress have met with more serious obstacles



HIGH-STREET, BARNSTABLE.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BARNSTABLE-BRIDGE.



THE IRON RAILWAY BRIDGE, OVER THE RIVER TAW, NEAR BARNSTABLE.

than the North Devon. The question of gauge, which agitated all the west of England, and led to lengthened and expensive hostilities between the Great Western and South-Western Companies, which were seeking to become possessed of the district, occasioned a long suspension, and almost a final abandonment of the works; but the Directors persevered, and great credit is due to them for having overcome all difficulties, and given to this large section of country the benefit of railway accommodation.

The line commences by a junction with the Crediton Station of the Exeter and Crediton Railway, and ends at Fremington-poll, about two-and-a-half miles below Barnstaple, on the River Taw, where a wharf for the accommodation of shipping has been constructed. From this point a further extension to the Port of Bideford is in progress, which will complete the chain of railway communication for North Devon. The length of line at present completed is about thirty-five miles. It is single, on the broad gauge, with the electric telegraph throughout, and has been substantially executed by the eminent contractors, Messrs. Brassy and Ogilvie, under the superintendence of Mr. W. R. Neale, the Company's Engineer. The line is also let to the above gentlemen for seven years, at a fixed rental.

The principal work (which we have engraved) is a cast-iron bridge over the Taw, near Barnstaple, shown in the accompanying illustration. It consists of three cast-iron arches, 83 feet 6 inches span each, with a 10 feet rise. These arches rest on iron circulars, sunk into the bed of the river, and filled with solid masonry.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 30.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Wm. Penn died, 1718.
MONDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola died, 1556. Gray died, 1772.
TUESDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day. Battle of Minden, 1759.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Battle of the Pyrenees. Mehemet Ali died, 1849.
THURSDAY, 3.—Attempted Assassination of George III., 1785.
FRIDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806. Battle of Evesham, 1265.
SATURDAY, 5.—Fenelon born, 1651.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 10	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S.—The Sketch of the Review did not reach us in time to be available.
AN OLD GARDENER is thanked.
J. B. F., Newcastle.—See the series of papers on Chess, commenced in our Journal of July 8.
A SUBSCRIBER is thanked for the Sketch of the Tiger.
T. S., Dublin, is thanked.
D. G. W. B.—The Sketch of Russian Prizes reached us too late.
E. G. H., Heidelberg.—Declined.
AN AUSTRALIAN is thanked: but we have not room for the Sydney yachts.
W. B., Belfast.—We have not room.
AN ANNUAL VISITOR, Cromer.—Received.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The two and four-page Engravings in our Journal should be inserted by the bookbinder as folding plates.
R. G., Bow-lane.—Apply to the authorities at the Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.
R. D. J.—"Cliffe's Books of North and South Wales" are excellent Guides.
W. H. B., Peterborough.—Received.
W. W. K., the Baltic, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketches.
INQUIRER.—"Short Short-hand" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
A CORRESPONDENT.—Hicks's hall was the Sessions House of the county of Middlesex, built in 1612, opposite the Windmill Inn, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, by Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden, and taken down after the erection of the New Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green. The distance on the milestones on the Great North-road were formerly measured from Hicks's hall.
S. V. B.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery at present consists of seven troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and fourteen battalions of Royal Foot Artillery. Exclusive of these there is a field-train of Artillery, the Royal Arsenal, Royal Military Academy, Royal Military Repository, and the Riding Troop.
QUAILS.—A Correspondent observes that the writer of the article on "Quails," in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 27, page 495, adopts the generally received opinion that the "winged creatures," provided miraculously as food for the Israelites in the Wilderness were Quails. Reference to the Rev. C. Forster's work "The One Primeval Language," second edition, 1852, pp. 98 to 110, shows that the "winged creatures" provided as food for the Israelites were not Quails, but a species of the Goose tribe—the *Casara*, or Ruddy Goose.—(See "Encyclopædia Britannica," art. "Anser.")
F. H.—It is very difficult to define what constitutes a City. Cité, in France, seems to mean any large town, and so it probably once did in England, but Bishops and peculiar Corporations being attached to our early large towns, they ever after retained the name of "City," while those, then small, and those subsequently built did not, and preserved the appellation of "town." The Queen's charter is at present the form by which a city is created.
J. F. L., VERITAS.—Apply at the Admiralty.
A SUBSCRIBER.—The present Viscount Palmerston is son of Henry, second Viscount, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq. The title is an Irish one, derived from Palmerston, in the county of Dublin.
A READER.—Any one, who has a card of admission to the library of the British Museum, may take any extracts he pleases from the heraldic and genealogical manuscripts therein contained. We have no remembrance of the Howard proceedings referred to by our Correspondent.
ROSA.—Otto, King of Greece, is brother of Maximilian, King of Bavaria. He was born June 1st, 1815; accepted the Crown of Greece in 1832, and married, in 1836, Marie Frederica Amelie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.
WILLIAM D., Warminster; ANTI-NICHOLAS.—Declined.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

The military revolt in Spain has rapidly expanded into a popular revolution. The movement so gallantly commenced by General O'Donnell has been seconded with enthusiasm in every part of the country. The Royal forces under the command of General Blaser have, after an ineffectual attempt at resistance, joined the insurgents, and Blaser himself has been compelled to take flight into Portugal. In Madrid, the troops, after a struggle that lasted three days, against a people entrenched behind impregnable barricades, have fraternised with the insurgents, and the throne of Queen Isabella lies shattered in the dust. The palace of Queen Christina has been sacked, if not demolished; and the same vengeance has been displayed against the houses of Sartorius and other obnoxious Ministers. Queen Christina, unable to effect her escape from Spain, is supposed to be concealed in the capital—according to some accounts, in the palace of her daughter; and, according to others, in the safer purlieus of the French Embassy. So great is the exasperation against her, that a fatal catastrophe that would throw discredit on the Spanish name would be the almost certain result, if she fell into the hands of the people. It is to be hoped that she will escape their fury, and live to repent in exile and disgrace the mis-

fortunes which she brought on the country of her adoption, and upon the daughter to whom she ought to have been an example and a protection.

Queen Isabella, when she found the serious turn that affairs were taking, and that the garrison of Madrid was not to be depended upon, endeavoured to prevent further mischief, and the effusion of blood, by the dismissal of the unworthy Cabinet, that, in conjunction with her mother and her favourites, had brought her to this extremity. But it was too late. The new Ministers whom she appointed, refused the perilous responsibility. Even if they had consented, they would have been rejected by the country, for their names included none that did not inspire mistrust or hatred. As a last resource, her Majesty sent for General Espartero, who in a few days, without her consent, would have appeared in the capital, at the head of a victorious army, as the acknowledged Liberator of the Spanish nation. Never was the humiliation of a Sovereign more sudden and complete. Queen Isabella has paid the penalty, not only of her own misdeeds, but of her unparalleled misfortune in having such a woman as Christina for a mother, and such a man as the late Louis Philippe for a friend. Had her life been as pure, and her intentions as noble, as those of any sovereign in history, it would have been difficult for her to have escaped unscathed from the odium attaching to such relationship, and from the dangers placed around her by such treacherous friendship. But her own conduct greatly aggravated the perils of her position. The Spanish marriages have indeed borne bitter fruit of infamy and chastisement to all concerned in them. They overturned the dynasty of Orleans in France, and they bid fair to overturn the Bourbon dynasty of Spain. The avenging Nemesis has been visible in every page of Spanish and French history since the ill-omened day when these marriages were planned; and will yet be seen in many a fearful shape before the drama is closed.

In the meantime, Espartero is both Liberator and Dictator of Spain; and ere this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers, will probably have made his triumphal entry into Madrid. In his hands are the destinies of the Government. It was his energy that established the constitutional throne of Queen Isabella. The country has never prospered since the day when, by the ingratitude of the Court, he was forced into retirement, and his honourable place filled up by knaves and adventurers. The utmost reliance is placed upon his wisdom and his patriotism by the great bulk of the people. He is the idol of the Progressists, or Liberal party; and no other is strong or united enough to offer him even a show of resistance. Whether he will use this great opportunity to retain upon the throne the Sovereign whom he placed there, is impossible to predict. It was not only the misgovernment of Queen Isabella that stung the Spanish nation into resistance. Had there been nothing else, it is possible, notwithstanding all the errors of the past, that the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837, under sufficient guarantees, with the presence of Espartero as the virtual head of the Government, might reconcile the people to the endurance of her rule. But the Queen has outraged the moral sense of the nation. She has inflicted a stain upon the national honour. She has made her Court the scandal of the world. She has done everything that a woman ought not to have done, and has been true to no domestic feeling but that of attachment to the miserable mother who sold her for filthy lucre to Louis Philippe, and who inculcated vice in her daughter both by precept and by example. The influence of Espartero, earned by so many services to his country, is, perhaps, great enough to be successful, if, for the sake of the future tranquillity of Spain, he should deem it the wisest policy to maintain her on the throne. But it will be a difficult task, and it is not yet certain that he desires to accomplish it.

All the factions with which Spain is cursed are on the alert to turn the circumstances to their own advantage. The Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Republicans are all more or less in full activity of intrigue. The Emperor of the French, who has already ordered an army of observation to the Spanish frontier, cannot be expected to look upon the success of either of these parties with any degree of complacency. But the chances of each are so small that neither France nor Europe need be under much alarm. Spain does not wish for a Republic; and, if there were no possible choice between Queen Isabella on the one hand, and the Count de Montemolin or the Duc de Montpensier on the other, it would assuredly consent to give Isabella another trial, rather than see the crown on the hated head of an Orleans, or on that almost equally hated of a Spanish Bourbon of the male branch. But the choice does not lie exclusively between Isabella and either of these claimants. If the Queen have too grievously insulted the Spanish nation to permit of her continuance in power, or if the legitimacy of her daughter, the Princess of the Asturias, is so much a matter of doubt as to render it probable that, at the Queen's death, another civil war of succession might arise, there is another candidate in the field who, if properly brought forward and supported by General Espartero, would be cordially accepted by the large majority of the Spanish nation, and with the good wishes of all Europe. His name, wherever it has been mentioned, has been received with acclamation; and among the cries heard in the streets, during the progress of the revolution, was one of "Long live Espartero, Regent of the Kingdom until the arrival of the King of Portugal." Supposing it be impossible to retain the throne for Isabella, and to surround her with good instead of evil councillors, the accession of the King of Portugal to the throne of Spain would be a happy result for both countries. For many reasons, it presents a solution of the difficulty far preferable to the retention of the throne by the present dynasty. It would elevate to regal power a young man representing, in the female line the illustrious House of Braganza, second in ancestral splendours to no House in Europe; and in the male line the more modern but scarcely less illustrious House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; a Prince of excellent attainments and capacity—in the flower of his youth, and at that plastic age when good and able advisers could scarcely fail by ordinary prudence to educate him into the creditable fulfilment of all the duties of a Constitutional Sovereign. The union of the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, under one sceptre, would be highly advantageous to both. It would give Spain a rich and fertile territory, a noble line of sea-coast, and the command of one

of the finest rivers in the world; while it would give Portugal still more, in opening up to her all the resources and colonies of Spain. The united kingdoms, with a rational, instead of that irrational commercial system, which made Spain poor, and keeps her so, which empties her treasury, and fills the pockets of her countless legions of *contrabandistas*, without the slightest gain to the nation, would not be long in re-assuming the high place that Spain once held in the comity of Europe, when she colonised the New World; when she was the patron of art, science, and literature; and when her ships swarmed in every sea. Even without a union with Portugal, Spain might regain much of the consideration which she has lost; but, united with Portugal, under wise and expansive institutions, all her chances of improvement would be greatly increased. Another, and perhaps not inconsiderable, advantage that might result from this arrangement, were it concluded with the consent of the Liberal party in Spain, would be the influence which it would exert upon the relations now subsisting between Spain and the United States of America. The Southern States of the Union are bent upon the acquisition of Cuba, and will endeavour to profit by the intestine commotions and revolutions of Spain, to send their buccaners and filibusteros to effect a *coup-de-main*, and make a forcible seizure of the island. They only await the moment when they think that Spain may be too distracted by civil war, or a feeble Government, to offer available resistance. But even in the last agonies of dissolution Spain could never submit to a loss so galling to her pride, so subversive of her interest, and so fatal to her security. In such a cause, weakened as she has been, her national energies might sufficiently revive to brave and overcome all the might of the American Union. The Slave States might, possibly, with all their boasting, find Spain more than their equal in the iniquitous struggle which they are eager to provoke. Were Spain governed by a Prince of the House of Braganza, a new Power would become interested in the conflict, and the Emperor of the Brazils would, in all probability, for dynastic as well as for general reasons of policy, be happy to assist in repelling the aggression of the Americans, and in securing for Spain that splendid island which is justly considered the most valuable jewel in its crown.

These are but a few of the reasons why the union of the two kingdoms might be of the highest advantage, not only to Spain and Portugal, but to the general tranquillity both of the Old World and of the New. Spain is not so isolated from the politics of Europe and America as she has been represented. No State in Europe, however weak, or however small, can be isolated from the States around her. Spain has done much to withdraw herself from the broad highway of the world's progress, but it is impossible for her, even by the worst misgovernment or the most exclusive dealing, to shut herself within herself, like China or Japan. Her geographical position forbids it. Her revolutions reverberate through all civilised countries, and not even the din and uproar of the great war in which the leading Powers of Europe are now involved, are sufficient to divert attention from the significant events which are taking place within her boundaries. We do not believe that Spain has so fallen from her high estate as to be unable to rise again. Dark and gloomy as her fortunes may be, they are by no means so dark or so gloomy as the fortunes of France during the first years of the reign of Louis XVI. When we think what France was then, and what she is now, we can see no reason to despair of Spain. She has already suffered much, and will doubtless suffer more; but the popular indignation, which has made so sharp an end of the miserable intriguers that surrounded the Court of Queen Isabella, is of itself a proof that there are virtue and vitality in her people. Whatever is of advantage to Spain is of advantage to all Europe. The richer and the more prosperous she is, the better it is for all her neighbours. A weak and falling State is not only a peril to herself, but a nuisance to every member of the great commonwealth of nations. All Europe is at this moment paying a penalty for the weakness of Turkey. Sooner or later, it would have had to pay a similar penalty for the weakness of Spain. On expressing a cordial wish that from the throes of this revolution may be born a powerful, a stable, and a wisely-Liberal Government, we speak not only in the interest of Spain, but in that of all civilisation.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been enjoying the beautiful weather of the past week at their marine residence in the Isle of Wight, taking frequent trips in the Royal yacht, and occasional land excursions into the interior of the island.

On Saturday, Prince Albert, attended by Lord Alfred Paget and Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, embarked in the Royal yacht *Fairy*, and visited the new works now erecting for the purpose of fortifying the entrance to the Solent by the Needles. Major-General Sir F. Smith had the honour of accompanying the Prince. Her Majesty drove out in an open carriage, attended by the Countess of Desart.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended Divine Service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert embarked in the *Fairy*, and cruised in the Solent, returning to Osborne soon after eight o'clock.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princesses Helena and Louisa, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, embarked in the *Fairy*, for a cruise.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent leaves Frogmore to-day (Saturday) for the Isle of Wight, where the Duchess has taken a marine villa for the season, not far distant from Osborne.

The Countess de Neuilly has taken a mansion at Torquay for the summer season.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince Antoine and Prince Guillaume Radziwill have arrived at the Carendon, from Homburg.

The Duke of Devonshire continues to go on favourably, at his marine villa, at Kemp Town, where his Grace, during last week, entertained a family circle, including the Countess Dowager Granville, the Countess of Carlisle, and Lady Dover.

Mr. Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave left town on Monday evening, via Dover and Calais, for the baths of Carlsbad.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion, in Carlton gardens.

The marriage of the Lady Alice Egerton, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, with the Hon. George B. ng, son of Viscount Enfield, was solemnised on Tuesday morning, at Hatchford, the noble Earl's seat, near Weybridge.

Sir James Graham entertained his colleagues in the Cabinet at dinner on Wednesday evening, at his official residence in the Admiralty

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
July 21	30.160	81.6	60.4	66.1	+ 4.3	58	S.W.	0.00
" 22	30.182	84.3	51.9	68.8	+ 7.0	63	S.W.	0.00
" 23	30.149	89.0	51.0	69.0	+ 6.2	66	S.W.	0.00
" 24	30.076	81.0	54.3	70.6	+ 8.7	65	S.E. & S.W.	0.00
" 25	30.023	88.8	48.9	74.2	+ 12.3	64	E. & N.E.	0.00
" 26	30.057	75.5	58.2	65.2	+ 3.2	73	N.E.	0.00
" 27	30.039	72.5	55.9	62.4	+ 0.3	73	N.E.	0.18

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the highest reading being 30.18 inches on the 22nd, and the lowest 30.00 inches on the 25th. The mean for the week at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.082 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 24th is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1818, when it was 79.2°; and that of the 25th is the highest at present recorded, the register extending back to the year 1814. During the time the mean daily temperatures were above their averages—viz., from the 18th to the 27th, the average daily excess was 4.6°.

The mean temperature of the week was 67.9°, being 6° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 38.6°; being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 21st, and the highest on the 23rd.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 27.9°. The greatest was 38° on the 23rd, and the least 16° on the 27th.

Rain fell to the depth of eight-hundredths of an inch during the week. Lightning was seen during the evening of the 25th.

The weather, on the first five days of the week was very fine, and the sky almost free from cloud; the rest of the week was fine, but the sky was overcast. JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, July 28, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 1897 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 821 were boys, and 776 were girls—exceeding the averages of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 105 and 125 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1008, being nearly the same as in the preceding week. The average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, was 1118. The actual number, therefore, was 108 less than the estimated amount, and shows a favourable state of the public health at a time when it is threatened with a renewal of the epidemic cholera. The deaths returned from zymotic diseases number 293, the average being 311: of these 16 are attributed to small-pox; to measles, 12 (its average is 22); to scarlatina, 80 (its average is 31); to diarrhoea, 58 (its average is 67); to cholera, 26; and to typhus, 43 (being the same as its average). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 41. To tubercular diseases, 199: of these consumption carried off 146, being 11 above the average. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 111. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 47. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, 102: of these 44 are due to bronchitis (its average being 26), and 45 to pneumonia (its average being 42). To diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion, 51 (the average is 66); and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 23 deaths are attributed.

TAILORS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday the chapel of this institution, at Haverstock-hill, was re-opened by the Bishop of London, the sacred edifice having been greatly improved at the expense of a benevolent individual. A new bay has been added to the nave; the roof has been re-modeled, the chancel, vestry, &c., rebuilt. A memorial window to the founder of the chapel, Mr. Stultz, will be put up on the south side immediately.

OVERCROWDING OF STEAM-BOATS.—Many complaints having been made of the overloading of the steam-boats on the river, a committee of the Aldermen met on Wednesday, and, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, appointed two inspectors, who will be actively employed in watching the different steam-vessels; and in all cases where the masters of vessels are discovered taking on board a larger number of passengers than the vessel is licensed to carry, the City Solicitor has been directed to institute proceedings to recover the penalties imposed by the Act of Parliament.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD RACES.

TUESDAY.—The magnificent meeting at Goodwood was inaugurated to-day under the most favourable auspices. The weather was most propitious; a brilliant unclouded sun diffused its radiance over the surrounding scenery, and the genial atmosphere was redolent of summer's richest fragrance; while the attendance of aristocratic and other visitors certainly showed no diminution from that of former years. An attack of the gout, we regret to state, confined the Duke of Richmond to the house during the early part of the afternoon, but just before the race for the Stewards' Cup he arrived on the course in a pony chaise. The principal members of his family "assisted" as usual at the meeting. The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors were the same as in former years, except that for the better provision of creature comforts, a handsome and very commodious marquee was erected to the left of the stand. Although the fields were, with one exception, comparatively small, yet the racing was marked by incidents of interest and importance. Speculation ruled somewhat dull throughout the day. However, the events were decided as follows:—

Craven Stakes.—Protest, 1. Adine, 2. Match: 100, h. ft.—Diomedea, 1. Bianca, 2. Lavant Stakes.—Lord of the Isles, 1. Paradigm, 2. Gratwicke Stakes.—Boiardo, 1. El Dorado, 2.—Betting: Even on Boiardo, 3 to 1 agst El Dorado. Fifty Pounds, added to a Sweepstakes.—Flageolet, 1. Thessaly, 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each.—West Australian, 1. Cobnut, 2. Hazelnut, 3.—Betting: 6 to 1 on West Australian, who waited until they arrived at the distance, when he took the lead, and won in a canter by twenty lengths. Stewards' Cup, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes.—Pumicestone, 1. Kynsids Hero, 2. Trust, 3.—Thirty-eight started; and the betting was 5 to 1 agst Pumicestone, and 20 to 1 agst the second and third. Ham Stakes.—Dirk Hatteraick, 1. Habana, 2. Match, 100, h. ft.—William Rufus, 1. Orpheus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.—The scorching heat of yesterday no longer prevailed; it was succeeded by a cold, low, dust-raising wind—the very wind which generally "blows up rain." Towards noon lowering clouds gathered around, and the rumbling of distant thunder was distinctly heard. Just after the race for the "Goodwood Stakes," a smart shower fell, and umbrellas and macintoshes were in immediate requisition. The attendance of general company throughout the day was unquestionably inferior in numerical strength to that on the previous day. The events were as follow:—

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each.—Boiardo, 1. Basilboe, 2. Handicap Plate of £50.—Lizzie, 1. Trust, 2. First Year of the Second Great North and South of England Biennial Stakes.—Lord of the Isles, by Touchstone, 1. Clotilde, 2. Jack Sheppard, 3. Goodwood Stakes.—Bribery, 1. Heapy, 2. Adine, 3. Tros, 4.—Sixteen started; and the betting at starting was 6 to 1 agst Bribery, 6 to 1 agst Tros, 12 to 1 agst Adine, 100 to 8 agst Heapy. Drawing-room Stakes.—Acrobat walked over. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Thessaly, 1. Nicotine, 2. Anglesey Plate.—William Rufus, 1. The Kaffir, 2.

THURSDAY.

The "Cup Day" turned out very fine, and a very large assembly was the consequence. A full day's sport was appointed for the day, and the events came off as follows:—

Sussex Stakes.—Namur, walked over. Sweepstakes, 200 sovs.—Dirk Hatteraick, 1. Moonbeam colt, 2. Sweepstakes, 100 sovs.—Tros, 1. Apollonius, 2. Goodwood Cup.—Virago, 1. Indian Warrior, 2. Valeria, 3.—Won in a canter. Fourth Bentineck.—F. by Surplice, 1. Corobus, 2. Molecomb Stakes.—C. by Cotherstone, 1. William III., 2. Racing Stakes.—Seythian, 1. Champagne and Pumicestone dead heat for second. Sweepstakes.—Antoinette, 1. Whistle, 2.

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Cricket-club and the county of Kent took place on Monday and Tuesday last, in which the former were the winners. The Kent's first innings were 104; the second, 150. The Marylebone Cricket-club, 157 and 98—leaving six wickets to go down.

NEXT WEEK'S RACING.—The great event of July—the Goodwood—having taken four days of this week, the three next meetings are—the Brighton, on Wednesday and Thursday, followed by the Brighton Club on Friday; and, in the north, the meeting at Airdrie is held on Thursday and Friday.

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THAT good, amiable, and exalted poetess, Caroline Bowles—of late better known as Caroline Southey—has just been removed from among us by death; and our contemporaries have been making sad havoc with her biography. They make her the daughter of Bowles, the Canon of Salisbury Cathedral; of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, the poet—to whom Coleridge and Southey acknowledged in print so many poetical obligations; but, strange to say, she was in no way whatever related, but by name, with one of the best of the minor poets of England. The father of Southey's widow was an Esquire, and not a Reverend. Miss Caroline Ann Bowles, afterwards Mrs. Southey, was the daughter of Charles Bowles, Esq., of Buckland, near Lymington, in Hampshire; where his daughter died in a very unforeseen widowhood on the 20th of this month.

A sweeter or truer poetess in blank verse than Caroline Bowles never wrote. Her ear was so exquisitely attuned to this really English measure, that her skill in it must have been one of those unheard and unseen attractions which made Southey her admirer, and at last her husband. Miss Bowles had a comfortable independence of her own. She lived on the skirts of the New Forest, and her delight was in woodland contemplations. When or how she became acquainted with Southey no one has told us—not even the poet's son. Southey's pure and holy liking for her was known to many—was known to his own much-loved and excellent wife, and had her approbation. When he married her, in 1839, he had been a widower for about two years. Edith Frioker, the wife of his boyish aspirations, had died mad—poor Southey was to do the same. The illness which impaired, and finally ruined, his noble intellect, was foreseen by Miss Bowles—foreseen before he had offered her his hand in marriage. Why then, it will be asked, did she dedicate her existence, even to a great man, with the shadow of such a certain calamity hanging over him? Why? She accepted his hand, thinking, in her fine womanly nature, that consent would be a means to avert so terrible a blow. She surrendered an annuity to marry a man with grown-up children, and already a grandfather, without any other means of existence than what was derived from the exertions of a brain on the verge of madness. Was not this a noble act of female devotion? Who that loves Robert Southey does not love Caroline Bowles?

But more was foreseen by Caroline Bowles; but that more—she also had hoped to overcome. She knew that Southey's marriage to any one would be unwelcome to more than one of his children. She relied on the love of children for their father—she trusted to her own gentle disposition for making friends. But not Southey soon foresaw the misery he had brought upon the woman he loved. There was no disparity of age. She was about fifty-three, and he was then sixty-five. Scenes such as we are unwilling to dwell upon took place; scenes such as Southey's clouded brain could not understand, and—much to the credit of both parties—was, we believe, never permitted to see. The real sufferer in this case was poor Caroline Bowles. Young Mr. Southey has been silent, with great good taste, on this sad part of his father's existence. But now that the widow is no more, friends may speak out. Here are extracts from two of Mrs. Southey's unpublished letters to a much-loved female friend:—

Greta Hall, 23rd Sept., 1840.

I purposed writing to you immediately after my brother-in-law's (Dr. Southey, the poet's brother) visit to us, about three weeks ago; but perpetual hindrances of all sorts have caused me, till now, to defer the execution of that purpose. If I had had good to report, I believe my desire to impart it to you would have broken through all hindrances. But I have fallen into that state of total discouragement (the listlessness of mind and spirit) which prostrates all our energies. Dr. Southey could afford us but two days; but in that short space of time he saw enough to confirm all his apprehensions. He feels confident that disorganisation of the structure of the brain is surely, though slowly, progressing—though it may not affect life for many, even very many years. But the constitution is so shaken that there can be little strength left to wrestle with any illness that may supervene; and, to my perception, there is, in all respects, a gradual progress of change for the worse. Whether from really much increased feebleness (which, however, the pulse does not indicate), or from whatever other cause, my dear one can now scarcely walk across the room with safety unassisted—nor sit down nor rise from his chair; and when the few fine days we are ever blessed with here enable us to crawl out for a little air and exercise (strictly enjoined by our resident medical adviser), he walks so unsteadily, and is so near sinking after a very short walk, that it makes me miserably nervous, insufficient support as I am. I look to nothing else than his being quite shut up this winter, for he is chilled, not warmed, by such slow walking as he is reduced to; and Dr. Southey by no means recommends it. You may conceive how it adds to my distress to feel that he is now in a state to require the best daily medical surveillance, and that I cannot place any confidence in that which is alone within our reach—most unfortunate circumstances all precluding me from taking counsel with his children, to which it would have been such a comfort to resort in my present perplexities. That I have the perfect confidence and approbation of his brother, and Mr. and Mrs. Warton, is a great consolation as far as I am individually concerned.

Of late my dear husband has been less restless in the day-time, sitting quietly on the sofa turning over his leaves for an hour or two at a time, so that I have been able to occupy myself a little, as of old, with my pencil, * * * and now my latest and perhaps last attempt satisfies even me, for I have somehow made out an excellent likeness of that dear husband, of whom there has never yet been a resembling portrait. * * * Here is a chapter of egotism, but never was Raphael so contented with the most glorious of his works as I with this, my poor defective drawing. "Yes, this me," was the remark of my dear husband when I showed it to him. Affectionately yours, CAR. SOUTHEY.

Greta-hall, 24th Oct., 1840.

Nothing gratifying, nothing hopeful, have I now to tell. Tho' there is still great cause for thankfulness in continued exemption from all acute pain and bodily suffering; but I think there is increased feebleness; and certainly, from week to week, the mental failure progresses. Spark after spark goes out of the little light now left. Yet a capacity for enjoyment remains; and, God be thanked, and in his way, he still lives in his books, taking, to all appearance, as much delight in them as ever. I have no doubt, however, that there is at times a painful consciousness of his condition. When any person has been admitted to see him of late (a very rare occurrence), he has scarcely chosen to look at them, and would not speak a word; tho', after they were gone, on my reminding him that such a person had been here, he would answer, "I knew him very well." I am persuaded he dares not trust himself to speak. The week before last I heard him say to himself, as he was standing before a bookcase, "I wish my head was in the right place."

Mrs. Southey was not a cheerful poetess; no poetess, we fear, can be cheerful. This remark we first heard made by a witty lady who is still happily alive to say witty things. "I should not care to know," she observed, "the lady who wrote 'The Flowers of the Forest,' or she who exclaims—

Slow spreads the gloom my soul desires.

Mrs. Hunter, who sang the 'Cherokee Indian's Death Song,' could not be a nice person; Mrs. Hemans writes on black-edged paper, and from a mourning warehouse; Miss Landon's best poem is on the first grave in a newly-made churchyard. These are not cheerful subjects. Nay, Miss Bowles, who is so clever, seems to live in churchyards. Why should not woman write about winter firesides, hayfields, and the happinesses of domestic life? I do not care for charnel-house poetry."

There is a commotion in Paternoster-row, and among the West-end houses. The early closing movement has reached the descendants of Lintot and Tonson, and our literary wants on a Saturday are in future not to be supplied after two o'clock. The smart tall apprentices at Longman's and Whittaker's are to get away into the country, or where they innocently like, every Saturday after two. The West-end publishing houses (Murray, Moxon, Bentley, &c.) fall, it is said, into this early closing change.

The original MS. of "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" will pass, on Friday, the 4th of August, under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It is the first complete copy of one of the best-known poems in the world, and abounds in unpublished alterations: such as poets would do well to study. Mr. Penn, late of Stoke Pogis, whose

property it is, gave £100 for it. It is written on one half of a sheet of yellow foolscap, folded into two. Eton College was a competitor for it when it was sold to Mr. Penn, in 1845; and will, it is said, enter the lists again on this occasion. The Americans, however, are counting their dollars, with a view to its transfer to Boston or New York.

FINE ARTS.

ORNAMENTAL CASTS, BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The collections of Ornamental Art in course of formation by the Department of Science and Art are already of very fair extent, and promise eventually to prove of great interest and value to the student of art-history. They are divided into three classes, marking three distinct eras—the Ancient, the Mediæval, and the Modern, or Renaissance. In the first, or Ancient division, are included Egyptian, Greek, and Roman specimens; in the Mediæval—Byzantine, Saracenic, Norman, Gothic, &c.; and in Modern Renaissance—Cinque-cento, Elizabethan, and Louis Quatorze specimens. Those of the first and last classes are the most numerous, the acquisitions in Mediæval art being as yet comparatively few. It is the intention of the Department to publish illustrated catalogues of each of the classes; that, indeed, of the Renaissance being already issued. The illustrations by female students in the wood-engraving class are numerous and very creditably executed; and the historical and descriptive notices by Mr. Wornum, the keeper, are carefully prepared, and sufficiently in detail as helps to study. After a review of the four varieties of the revival, distinct from its perfect form, the Cinque-cento, the writer gives the following brief summary of results:—

A design containing all the elements of this period, is properly called Renaissance. If a design contain only the tracery and foliage of the period, it would be more properly called Tre cento; if it contain, besides these, elaborate natural imitations, festoons, scroll-work, and occasional symmetrical arabesques, it is of the Cinque-cento, the Italian Renaissance of the fifteenth century; and if it display a decided prominence of strap and shield work, it is Elizabethan. In all these styles the evidence of their Byzantine and Saracenic origin is constantly preserved, in the tracery, in the scroll-work, and foliage, in the rendering of classical ornaments; and in the earlier varieties, in the shape of the panels containing religious illustrations, which even to the close of the Cinque-cento, are of pure Byzantine shapes, as they abound in the manuscripts.

In short, the Cinque-cento aims at the perfection of grace of outline in the abstract, curved forms in infinite variety of arabesque being the prevailing element. The cartouches and strap-work are rejected in the best examples, being comparatively modern introductions; and vases, musical instruments, and other art-subjects, after ancient models, introduced in their stead. The Elizabethan, Louis Quatorze, and Louis Quinze styles grew out of the Renaissance, and then came the rococo—the culminating manifestation of extravagance. All these examples are interesting as matters of study, showing how one style grew out of another, adding its distinguishing features; but, whilst he studies them historically, the art-tyro should be warned by the very fact of their progressional character, from adopting any of them as examples for imitation. What style may ultimately turn up from the revival and admixture of all previous styles, we are utterly at a loss to imagine; but certain it is, at present we are without a style, and that a style we much want.

In France the majority of the best producers appear to have settled down upon the pure Renaissance or Cinque-cento territory; but we do not think it a style which would generally suit the genius of this country; nor, on the other hand, that our own Elizabethan is calculated to fill up the measure of our requirements.

MACDONALD'S STATUE OF ULYSSES, &c.

Mr. Macdonald has completed his statue of Ulysses Recognised by his Dog, a commission of Lord Kilmorey; it has safely arrived in this country, from the artist's studio at Rome; and is at present open to the inspection of amateurs, at the rooms of Messrs. H. Graves and Co., in Pall-mall. Having seen it, we can speak highly of its merits; both in conception and execution, it is a work of the highest class. The subject is an eminently dramatic one—the wandering King, on his return home, in the assumed guise of a beggar, discovered by his faithful dog, who licks his master's knee as he looks up affectionately into his face. The form of the Greek hero is full of manly dignity, with his hand resting upon a rugged staff: his attitude is sufficiently indicative of action, but momentarily suspended, and emotion at the touching instance of brute fidelity enacted before him. The figure is slightly draped; a cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and girt negligently round the waist. The marble, out of which this fine statue has been carved, is a remarkably fine specimen, of purest white, without, as far as we could discover, a flaw in any part of it. British art may be proud of this production.

In the same room with the Homer hero, is exhibited the bust of the late Daniel Webster, the distinguished American Statesman, executed for Lord Ashburton by Mr. J. C. King. It is a vigorous and characteristic realisation of a most remarkable head, severely naturalistic, yet singularly simple in treatment.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL MABERY.—On Tuesday evening an elegant silver Epergne was presented to Colonel Mabery, the late Secretary to the General Post-office, by a large number of persons who have served under him during his long official career. [We shall engrave the Testimonial next week.]

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-ON-THE-MOUNT, LINCOLN.—The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby, on Thursday week, and was attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln, the Governors and boys of Christ's Hospital School (a noble foundation in this parish for 150 poor boys), and by numerous visitors. Several of the company afterwards partook of luncheon at the Precincts, the patron of the living. A collection was made towards the building fund, £700 being still required to carry on the work to completion. The new church will be built for 500 persons. The architect is Mr. Teulon, of London.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—Professor M'Coy, of the Queen's College, Belfast, has been unanimously selected by Sir J. T. W. Herschel, Professor Airey (the Astronomer Royal), and other members of the Melbourne Professorship Committee, to fill the chair of Natural Sciences in that University. The salary is £1000 a year, with a house, and allowances for travelling expenses. Professor Herne, of Queen's College, Galway, has been appointed to the Greek chair in the Melbourne University, the salary of which is also £1000 a year.

HEREFORDSHIRE BOW MEETING.—The first bow meeting for the season was held at Garbons, the seat of Henry Clay, Esq., on Thursday, the 20th inst. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Kevill Davies, the Lady Paramount, to the following successful shots:—First Lady's Prize, for hits, to Miss Clay; Second Lady's Prize, for numbers, Miss Webb, King's Pyon. First Gentleman's Prize, for hits, Mr. Henry Clay; Second Gentleman's Prize, for numbers, Mr. Joseph S. Clay. The prize given by Mr. Clay to the lady who obtained the greatest number of goals, was awarded to Miss Freeman, Gaines.

RAMAZAN.—A singular custom exists in Turkey, even among the most elevated of the land. At dinner, for eleven months of the year, the Pacha uses the European aid of knives and forks, and separate plates for each guest. During Ramazan, the dinner is served in the old Turkish style, and it is looked upon as meritorious or pleasing to return for a time to the usages which are abandoned, but which yet have not ceased to be remembered and regretted.

MR. HOWARD PAUL, the American author, was last week married to Miss Featherstone, the popular vocalist.

THE MANCHESTER UNITY FESTIVAL.—The members of the Manchester Unity Order of Odd Fellows of the Brighton District, held their opening dinner on Monday, in their new Hall, in Queen's-road, Brighton; on which occasion the Mayor honoured them by taking the chair. A cold collation was served by Mr. Taylor, to which 200 members sat down. The chairman was supported on his right by Montagu Scott, Esq.; F. P. Round, Esq.; J. H. Crawford, Esq.; E. Rugg, Esq.; Lewis Sligh, Esq., &c.; and, on his left, by W. Verrall, Esq.; H. Verrall, Esq.; J. C. Cockburn, Esq.; J. C. Burrows, Esq.; T. B. Horne, Esq.; J. Turner, Esq.; Mr. Russell (surveyor); and Mr. Fabian (builder). The room was hung with flags and banners, on which were inscribed the devices of the order. The cloth having been removed, the usual toasts were given and received with much enthusiasm. The chairman, in proposing "Success to the Manchester Unity," read several extracts from the report, in order to show the wonderful progress which it had already made. Mr. Church, in returning thanks, said he was happy to inform those present that the number of members was 1564, that the Benefit and General Fund amounted to £4250, now in hand, and the Widows and Orphan Fund to £3000; making a total of £7250. For a society of working men that was a large amount of money to have collected by their own exertions and industry, without extraneous aid.



"THE ARREST OF LOUIS XVI. AND HIS FAMILY, AT VARENNES, IN JUNE, 1791."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1854.

"THE ARREST OF LOUIS XVI. AND HIS FAMILY, AT VARENNES." PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

EMBOLDENED by the well-deserved success of Mr. E. M. Ward's very

clever picture of "Louis XVI. in Prison," for the possession of which even Royalty itself was a competitor, another clever artist, Mr. T. F. Marshall, has turned to Lamartine's "Girondins," and sought a subject of the same picturesque period, and relating to the same unfortunate

King. The point he has chosen is thus related by Lamartine:—

The King having been recognised at St. Menehould, by Drouet, the son of a postmaster, who rode forward to give notice of his approach at Varennes, was conducted to the house of M. Sausse, a grocer of the



"CINDERELLA."—PAINTED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1854.

town, and who was at the same time Solicitor of Commune. In vain he denied his rank, and implored the municipal authorities to allow him to depart; when, at length, the Queen Marie Antoinette, turned to the wife of M. Sausse, and showing her children to her, said:—"Vous êtes mère, Madame; vous êtes femme! le sort d'une femme et d'une mère est entre vos mains! Songez à ce que je dois éprouver pour mes enfants, pour mon mari!" * * * La Reine de France vous devra plus que son royaume, plus que la vie!" "Madame," répond échevement la femme de l'épicier, * * * "je voudrais vous être utile. Vous pensez au Roi, moi je pense à Monsieur Sausse."

Mr. Marshall, it will be seen from our Engraving, is no timid imitator of Mr. Ward: he emulates rather than imitates. We have seldom seen Mr. Marshall to more advantage than in this picture.

"CINDERELLA."

PAINTED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK is certainly one of the most versatile-minded men of his day. He is determined to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He has—or had, shall we say?—a rich fund of humour, coupled with a dexterity of hand, and a facility of invention, that more than places him by the side of his great rival Gillray. No complete collection of his works—or any collection at all approaching to complete—is known to exist. With a disregard of self so common to genius in such matters, he has nothing like a collection of them himself. This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as a series of George Cruikshank's publications would be a history of the follies and street enthusiasms of London for the last forty years.

Not content with achieving great excellence as a designer, and an etcher or engraver of his own works, Mr. Cruikshank, in his new lease of life, is determined to excel in painting in oils. He properly considers that a design which is good as an etching or engraving, will look as well upon canvas as upon paper. There is great truth in this position. But he is apt to forget that crude or ill-placed colours too often injure the effect of a design; that there are good pictures which will never engrave—and good engravings that will not engrave to any substantial advantage.

The admirers of Mr. Cruikshank—and he has many, and none warmer than ourselves—have been pleased to see of late that he has chosen to dwell in fairy land—that he prefers Queen Mab and Cinderella, to Bond-street dandies and the follies of the day. It would be difficult indeed to find a fitter artist to introduce to the Fairy Queen: he really seems to revel in tiny circles, and on mushroom tops, with a Puck-like vivacity and good-will. We engrave a recent instance of his skill in embodying nursery stories.



"EVANGELINE."—PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1854.

His subject is "Cinderella," and the picture we engrave is his solitary contribution to the recently-closed Royal Academy Exhibition.

As apart by the window she stood, with her hand in her lover's, Blushing Evangeline heard the words that her father had spoken.

When Mr. Cruikshank delighted in the vintages of France and Portugal, he had none of these Queen Mab and Cinderella dreams. Water has opened up to him a new vein—the pump has introduced him to Puck.

THE BAY OF URI, LAKE LUCERNE.

BY W. C. SMITH.

For the solemn grandeur of its natural features, and the romantic historical interest attaching to it, the narrow Bay of Uri, on Lake Lucerne, is a point of signal attraction with all tourists imbued with a love of the picturesque and the poetical. Here it was that Tell leaped ashore, from the boat of the Austrian tyrant, and proclaimed the independence of the Swiss Cantons, which they have enjoyed ever since; and here stands the little chapel, commemorative of the event, where mass is said annually on the Friday after Ascension. It is from this point that Mr. Smith has taken the view which he has elaborated with great success in the picture exhibited at the Water-Colour Gallery, and which we have great pleasure in engraving. The lofty mountain crags, the deep dark water, and the varied atmospheric effects peculiar to mountain lake scenery, are all realised with admirable success. The production is one, altogether, worthy of the subject, and of Rogers's fine lines:—

That sacred lake withdrawn among the hills,
Its depth of waters flanked, as with a wall,
Built by the giant race before the flood;
Where not a cross or chapel but in spires
Holy delight, lifting our thoughts to God,
From godlike men * * * *
That in the desert sowed the seeds of life,
Training a band of small republics there,
Which still exist the envy of the world!
Who would not land in each and tread the ground—
Land where TELL leaped ashore."

"EVANGELINE."

BY JOHN ABSOLON.

MR. ABSOLON'S contributions to the Exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society are numerous and varied, landscape and figure subjects—some purely real, some more or less ideal and suggestive: in the landscape department, for instance, his admirable "Field of the Cloth of Gold." In female studies he displays equal taste and fancy; and one of the most pleasing of this class we have selected for engraving. It aptly illustrates the lines in one of Longfellow's poems:—



"THE BAY OF URI, LAKE OF LUCERNE."—PAINTED BY W. C. SMITH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 1854.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The Borough Rates Bill was read a third time and passed.

SALE OF BEER, &c.

On the motion for reading this bill a third time, Mr. H. BERKELEY opposed the measure, because it dealt with the rich and the poor in a different manner, especially the poorer classes who went out for recreation on a Sunday, and did not, according to the decisions of the magistrates, come under the denomination of travellers.

Mr. PATTEN said, to meet this objection, he had extended the hour for closing at night from nine to ten o'clock.

Lord D. STUART, Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. Cranford opposed the bill; which was supported by Mr. Bankes and Mr. Henley.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time, and passed:—Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill; Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill; Stock-in-Trade Exemption Bill; Enclosure, &c., of Land Bill; Common, &c., Rights (Ordnance) Bill; Friendly Societies Acts Continuance Bill; Spirits (Ireland) Bill; Burials Beyond the Metropolis Bill.

BRIBERY BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Bribery, &c., Bill. Lord J. RUSSELL proposed one additional clause, to the effect that it should be lawful for candidates to defray the actual and reasonable expenses of bringing voters to the poll.

Mr. CRAUFORD moved an amendment, to the effect that it should not be lawful.

After some discussion, the amendment was lost by a majority of 110 to 49.

Mr. HEADLAM moved a proviso limiting these expenses in boroughs to aged and infirm voters, which was also lost by a majority of 96 against 51.

The clause was then carried by a majority of 88 to 47.

On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, an additional clause was substituted in lieu of clause 28; and the bill was ordered to be reported, as amended.

The Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Land, Assessed, and Income Taxes Bill, and the Duchy of Cornwall Office Bill, also passed through Committee.

The Highways (Public Health Act) Bill, and the Chancery Amendment Bill, were considered as amended.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE WAR—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The Address to the Crown, in reply to her Majesty's most gracious Message, was moved by the Earl of ABERDEEN, who said that, large as the vote of credit was, he apprehended no reluctance on the part of Parliament to grant it.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in assenting to the Address, expressed a hope that the money would be economically expended.

The Earl of HARDWICKE thought the House ought to have further information as regarded the conduct and objects of the war.

After some observations to the same effect from Earl Fitzwilliam and the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of CLARENDON said that Austria was too deeply engaged to the Western Powers to draw back without dishonour. As far as our own Government was concerned, it would lose no opportunity of concluding an honourable peace; and, in the name of all his colleagues, he declared that they had no intention whatever of returning to the *status quo ante*, nor would they agree to patch up a peace which would be likely to render a future war inevitable.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE—CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL proceeded, in accordance with her Majesty's Message, to move a vote of credit of £3,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The noble Lord adverted to the expeditions, naval and military, which had been already fitted out, and which gave England and France the mastery of the Black Sea and the Baltic, which had hitherto been considered as Russian seas, but on which Russia did not now dare to venture an encounter with our forces. Adverting also to the valour and military skill of the Turks, and to the cordial understanding existing between France and England, he said he would not enter upon any specific statement of the services for which the vote of credit was required, for these would necessarily depend upon the operations our admirals and generals might decide upon undertaking; but it might be assumed that two-thirds of it would be absorbed by the commissariat, the ordnance, the navy, and the transports. He broadly asked for the vote of credit for the service of the war, without any estimates whatever. He dwelt at some length upon the position and difficulties of Austria, and upon the evasive reply of Russia to the requisitions sent her by that Court, which the Western Powers thought was not such as would afford any grounds for peaceful arrangements. Austria had been too slow in joining France and England; but now he thought that country was bound to take part in driving Russia from the Principalities; and he had no doubt but that it would honourably carry out its engagements. He had already refused, on the part of the Government, to be bound to any specific conditions of peace, for these must depend upon the position of the belligerents at the time of the negotiation; but he had no hesitation in saying what would be most essential. They were justified in assuming that Russia would push her advantages to the utmost, even to the subjugation of Turkey; and they should therefore have some securities against any similar aggressions on her part in future.

The integrity of Turkey, and the balance of power in Europe cannot be secured by reverting to the *status quo* with reference to the position of the Ottoman Empire (Cheers). But there is another mode in which the position of Russia is menacing to the integrity and independence of Turkey. In my opinion the establishment of a great fortress, made as impenetrable as it is possible for art and science to make it, containing within its port a very large fleet of line-of-battle ships, ready at any moment that they could obtain a favourable wind, to come down into the Bosphorus, is a fact so menacing to Turkey that no treaty of peace would be secure which would leave the Emperor of Russia in the same position with reference to the Ottoman Empire in which he has hitherto been placed (Cheers).

He believed the Government of France united with that of England in this sentiment, and they would not cease until they had obtained securities against the continuance of Russia's aggressive policy, nor did he believe that Russia would cease until brought to do so by the events of the war. Were a hollow peace to be patched up, England would lose not only her Allies, but the respect of the whole world, while Russia would be positively advantaged. He had heard that it was the intention of an hon. member to combine with the vote of credit a condition that there should be an autumnal session of Parliament. He could, on the part of the Government, accept no such condition; for they would act on their own discretion according to circumstances as they arose. Parliament had already declared that the country was embarked in a just and necessary war; and he felt confident that it would approve the determination of not concluding it except by a just and honourable peace. The noble Lord concluded by moving the vote of credit.

Mr. ALCOCK complained that the war had not been carried on with proper vigour, and insisted upon the necessity of adopting energetic measures in the Crimea and Circassia.

Mr. G. BANKES hoped there was no intention of subsidising Turkey without the assent of Parliament, and expressed a fear that the vacillating conduct of Austria might be traced to the desire of a subsidy.

Mr. HOME, in supporting the vote, deprecated the idea of subsidies altogether.

Mr. KNIGHT hoped some aid would be given to the Circassians, who would be found capable of giving the most efficient assistance to Turkey.

Mr. BLACKETT, in supporting the vote, expressed great distrust of the Austrian alliance.

Mr. COBDEN said that events had already proved that he was correct in maintaining that there was nothing to be feared from Russian aggression. Russia was very powerful for defence, but she had no power when once beyond her own frontier. The noble Lord, therefore, was indiscreet in avowing the intention of the Government to occupy the Crimea, for Russia would place herself on the defensive; and should Sebastopol prove to be, as was said, a second Gibraltar, the result might be very disastrous to the arms and honour of this country.

Mr. LAYARD regretted that Lord Palmerston had not been appointed War Minister; for the appointment of the Duke of Newcastle to that position created throughout Europe a doubt as to the sincerity of England in carrying on the war with vigour and effect. The assurances given by the noble Lord the President of the Council would be very satisfactory if they could be certain that his sentiments were shared by

all his colleagues; but it was to be recollected that a short time since the Earl of Clarendon had made a speech to satisfactory that the Earl of Derby said it met his views and was all that could be wished; upon which the Earl of Aberdeen made a speech rendering worse than valueless all that had fallen from Lord Clarendon. Under these circumstances it would be well if they could have an assurance from the other members of the Government similar to that given by the noble President of the Council.

Lord D. STUART pressed for an assurance from the Government that they should have an autumnal session of Parliament. He understood that, while the noble Lord was delivering sentiments in that House to which they all assented, the noble Earl at the head of the Government was, in another place, making use of language so lukewarm as to render nugatory what was said by the President of the Council. There was so much suspicion in the public mind as to the conduct of the war, that he thought it advisable, instead of proroguing Parliament, that it should adjourn from time to time, so as to exercise some supervision over the occurrences that might chance to arise.

Mr. DISRAELI had thought that the noble Lord would have felt it his duty to adopt the suggestion which he had on a former evening thrown out, that Parliament should re-assemble about November, or before the close of the year. That discussion had, however, elicited from the noble Lord a declaration of the definite objects of the war, and he must say that it was with some consternation that he heard the declaration of those objects, knowing that, without their accomplishment, there was to be no hope of peace. He understood that peace was not to be expected except upon the condition that Wallachia and Moldavia were not again to return under the protectorate of Russia, and that Sebastopol was to be destroyed, and the Crimea to be occupied.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he had not said so. What he had said was that Turkey could not be considered safe while Russia had so large a fleet at Sebastopol.

Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the House if they had not all been, for six hours, in a fools' paradise? (Loud cheers responded to this appeal.) Had they not all been under the impression that Sebastopol was to be destroyed and the Crimea occupied? (Cries of "Hear, hear," from all parts.) Had they been correct in their supposition of the noble Lord's meaning, he should certainly have thought that the noble Lord was imprudent in disclosing what should be Cabinet secrets. The discussion of that evening was more than ever important if they had been mistaken as to the noble Lord's meaning. He had a right now to ask the noble Lord what was the policy of the Government since that which they supposed to have been avowed was clearly a delusion. They must now suppose that the policy of the Government, was not to be altered—that it was to be the same that it had been from the beginning—and he feared that it would be the same to the close.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to the observations of Mr. Disraeli, and said it was impossible to lay down what should be the conduct of the Government, for that must be governed by the events of the war. The terms of peace must be regulated by France and England, without being influenced by those who might or might not unite with them in their military exertions.

Lord D. STUART said that they ought to report progress, as they were under a misapprehension as to what had fallen from the Lord President of the Council.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in explanation, said that what he had stated was that they would not agree to terms of peace while Russia held such a position at Sebastopol as must be always menacing to Turkey.

Mr. HENLEY believed the noble Lord's explanation to be accurate, but he confessed that he had fallen into the mistake which so many had participated in, and thought the speech of the noble Lord the most extraordinary that had ever issued from the lips of a Cabinet Minister.

After some observations from Mr. LAYARD.

Mr. GROGAN thought the debate should not be brought to a close until the Government should have given a full explanation of its future course of policy. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir J. SHELLEY said, he was so pleased with the speech of the noble Lord as he understood it, that he caught the Chairman's eye, he would have risen to thank him for his gallant speech.

Lord J. RUSSELL had no objection that the debate should be renewed next day, on the bringing up of the report.

After some discussion this was arranged, and

Lord D. STUART gave notice that he would move an amendment to the effect that her Majesty may be requested not to prorogue Parliament until it shall have further information upon the subject.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Usury Laws Repeal Bill went through Committee; and several other bills were advanced a stage.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE GUARDS OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley, in answer to Earl Fitzhardinge, who adverted to the attempted assassination of a police-officer in a railway train, stated his belief that an efficient apparatus for communicating between the guard and driver had been devised, and was in operation on one of the lines of railway. The attention of the Government had been directed to the necessity of such a communication, and a bill would be brought in next session to regulate and enforce the improvement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

After some debate, Lord John Russell's clause in the Bribery Bill, declaring it to be illegal to give any refreshments to voters on the days of nomination and polling, was adopted by 77 to 35.

An amendment, moved by Sir F. KELLY, intended to legalise the giving of refreshments reasonably incidental to the travelling expenses of the voter, was negatived, on a division, by 113 to 61.

Several new clauses were added, and the third reading was fixed for Friday.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.—THE WAR.

On the report of the Committee of Supply (£3,000,000) vote, Lord D. STUART moved the addition of the words, "and that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return her Majesty the thanks of this House for her most gracious Message, and to assure her Majesty that her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense which may arise in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, may fully rely on the cheerful zeal and constant affection of her faithful Commons, and to assure her Majesty that they most readily do make provision according to her Majesty's wishes, and humbly to pray that her Majesty will be graciously pleased not to prorogue her Parliament until she shall have been enabled to afford to this House more full information with respect both to her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers, and to her views and prospects in the contest in which her Majesty is engaged." The proceedings of the previous evening rendered such a resolution not only desirable, but necessary. The annals of Parliament failed to produce a parallel to what was then witnessed. The leader of the House of Commons had made a statement as to the objects and purposes of the war, not in the heat of debate, but deliberately, which he afterwards thought proper to retract. Lord D. Stuart referred in the usual parliamentary manner to the passages in Lord J. Russell's speech, more immediately in question, as reported in the daily papers, and to the subsequent retraction. This extraordinary exhibition was, no doubt, the result of divided councils. He (Lord D. Stuart) had no confidence in Lord Aberdeen; but he was ready to give credit to Lord J. Russell for an anxious desire to carry on the war to an honourable close. Warlike operations, although commenced upon a scale of unusual magnitude, had as yet been altogether resultless. There was a general distrust throughout the country as to the honesty of the Government in the matter of this war, and it was, therefore, absolutely necessary that Parliament should not be prorogued, so as to avert the danger of an ignominious and unsafe peace being concluded without the knowledge and consent of Parliament.

Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the amendment.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT remarked that, as the noble Lord had thrown down the gauntlet, the Government were quite willing to take it up. They had nothing to complain of as regarded the course taken, and were quite ready to abide by the decision of the House. Mr. Herbert then proceeded to show that the allegations made during the previous debate, as to the inefficient manner in which the war was prosecuted, were without foundation. It was not true, as Mr. Layard had asserted, that the organisation of the Commissariat department, as devised by the Duke of Wellington, had been abandoned; that plan had been fully carried out. In all other respects, the arrangements had proved to be in a high degree successful. Mr. Herbert took occasion to pay a high compliment to the skill and bravery displayed by Captain Butler in the defence of Silistria, and proceeded to state that it was not true that the Cabinet was divided upon the objects of the war. Lord Dudley Stuart had declared that he had no confidence in the Government, and it had also been asserted that the Government was one of sufferance. Be it so; but this he would say, that, so long as they had the support of the

House of Commons, they would hold the reins. The question had been put to the issue; and, as he said before, Ministers were quite prepared to abide by the result.

Mr. LAYARD defended his statements, and complained of having been misrepresented. Adverting to Lord John Russell's words on the subject of the menacing position of Sebastopol, Mr. Layard defied any person to show that the construction which the House put upon the words was not the correct one. Nothing short of the destruction of that great fortress could meet the case as stated in the first instance. As explained or retracted by the noble Lord, the conclusion was irresistible, that the independence of Turkey would never be secured by allowing Russia to retain possession of Sebastopol, and merely diminishing her fleet. With regard to Austria, Mr. Layard maintained that her object was merely to drive Russia from the Principalities; and, after what had occurred, there was great risk of England being entangled in that policy. A great error had been committed in courting the alliance of Austria at all. As to the Ministry, Mr. Layard had confidence in Lord John Russell, but he had no confidence whatever in Lord Aberdeen.

Colonel DUNNE mentioned certain circumstances which tended to obstruct the advance of the British army. Preparations were not made in time.

Admiral BERKELEY adduced a number of facts to repel charges made in reference to the alleged inactivity of the fleets. It had been alleged that the Government had tied up the hands of Admiral Napier in the Baltic. This was not true. The Admiral had a *carte blanche*, and had been encouraged to proceed rather than to withhold. The circumstances of no great operation having been attempted was owing entirely to the formidable character of the fortifications. Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Chads had both declared that it would be perilous to attempt the bombardment of Cronstadt.

Sir J. SHELLEY remarked that throughout the country there was a feeling of distrust as regarded the Earl of Aberdeen, and he was quite willing to view the amendment as involving want of confidence in him. He did not wish to involve all the members of the Government in that vote, for he entertained a high opinion of many of them as regarded their anxiety to carry on the war to a good result.

Sir J. WALSH criticised freely the conduct of Ministers, but declined to support the amendment.

Mr. M. MILNES appealed to the empty state of the benches, as showing the little interest the debate was exciting. Speaking of Austria, Mr. Milnes declared that from the beginning of the controversy to the present time she had acted in the most selfish manner. With regard to Lord Aberdeen, he had no apprehension whatever of any failure on his part in carrying out the war. He could not support the amendment, although he believed that, under existing circumstances, an adjournment would be preferable to a prorogation.

Mr. HILDYARD challenged the discretion of Admiral Berkeley in reading extracts from the private letters of Admirals Napier and Chads, giving it as their opinion that it would be destruction to the fleets to attack Cronstadt and Sveaborg. What would Europe say to this admission?

Admiral BERKELEY explained that he had read the extracts to show that there was no ground for the assertion that Admiral Napier's hands were tied; and also to show that, in his (Sir Charles Napier's) opinion, it would be destructive to the combined fleets to attack Cronstadt or Sveaborg with ships alone. Since those letters were received, a large land force had been sent to the Baltic, and the country might rest assured that whatever could be done by the two gallant fleets would be done to accomplish the objects of the war.

Colonel BLAIR advocated the propriety of an autumnal sitting.

Mr. PETO thought that much mischief arose from such discussions. Government were goaded on to make disclosures, and when they were made, a cry of "indiscretion" was raised. He was satisfied that it was only from a high sense of moral duty that Ministers had been induced to keep their places in the face of the treatment they had received from some of their professed supporters.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think it necessary to make any further explanation. He had seen the reports of his speech; they appeared to him to be accurate, and he was willing to abide by them. His belief was that at the close of the session it was not imprudent to state what were the general objects in view. All the inferences indulged in by Mr. Cobden, as to the destruction of Sebastopol and the conquest of the Crimea, were gratuitous. He would not go into the general conduct of the war, but there was one topic which he could not overlook. Lord Aberdeen had been singled out for attack. Whether the amendment was constitutional or not, it certainly was not constitutional to separate Lord Aberdeen from his colleagues. All were equally responsible; and as to the Prime Minister, he could state that no member of the Government had urged the adoption of vigorous measures more zealously than he had done. It was neither generous nor constitutional to draw a distinction between members of the Government. With regard to the amendment, he would only say, that if Ministers were fit to remain in office, they were qualified to advise the Crown as to the time Parliament should be called together.

Lord D. STUART mentioned that, as the general feeling of the House seemed to be against his amendment, he would ask leave to withdraw it. (Cries of "No, no.")

The amendment, however, was negatived without a division; and the report was received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Russian Government Securities Bill was resumed by Mr. T. BARING, who said that such a measure should be brought forward by the Government, and it ought not to be directed against any one country, but should be made applicable to all countries with which we might hereafter be at war. If the present law was not sufficiently stringent, the law officers of the Crown should prepare a measure for their consideration.

Lord D. STUART said he had the sanction of Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell for bringing in this bill, though Mr. Wilson, the Secretary to the Treasury, had thought proper to speak of it so contemptuously; but with that he had nothing to do. He only relied upon the common-sense of the case, that English capitalists should not be allowed to supply Russia with the means of carrying on the war against us.

Mr. WILSON said, he had nothing to add to what he had already said upon this subject; but would observe, that, if the real state of Russian finances were known, such knowledge would be more effectual than any Act of Parliament in preventing Russia from raising loans.

Mr. I. BUTT said he had heard nothing which should induce the House to refrain from going into Committee on the bill. If they rejected this bill, the inference would be that England was not in earnest in the war.

Mr. L. HERWORTH said, they were called upon by every principle of justice, honesty, and consistency to pass the bill, which was based on a solid principle of rectitude.

Mr. SPOONER would vote for going into Committee on the bill, which, however, ought to be a general one.

Lord PALMERSTON said, he should certainly support the bill, which was based upon the intelligible principle that British subjects should not be allowed to aid Russia with money. It was a childish absurdity to draw a distinction between directly lending money to Russia, which was high treason, and lending the same money indirectly. If they refused to pass this bill, they should abet the law of high treason. It was sheer nonsense to say that British subjects should be at liberty indirectly to supply Russia with money to be used against ourselves. Those who could support such a principle must be prepared to argue that the Dutch Admiral was right, who, in the lull of an engagement, sold powder to his antagonist, to enable him to renew the battle as soon as the purchase was concluded.

Sir J. FAKINGTON said, the noble Lord had not explained why, as the bill was so important, it had not been brought forward by the Government. He was at a loss to understand how the noble Lord could call that "sheer nonsense" which a member of the Government (Mr. Wilson) sitting near him had supported; but, for his own part, he would vote in accordance with the sentiments of the noble Lord.

After some observations from Mr. KINNAIRD,

Mr. DUNCAN thought that proceeding with the bill would interfere with the operations of the mercantile community.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the penalties in the bill were inadequate to the offence of indirect treason; and said that, as the noble Lord had thought the bill so important, he should take it into his own hands.

Mr. W. BROWN supported the views of Mr. Wilson.

The House then divided, and the original motion was carried by a majority of 77 to 24.

Lord D. STUART reported that a right hon. gentleman was in the House during the division and would not vote. On being called on for his name, the noble Lord said it was a member of the Cabinet (Sir W. Molesworth).

The SPEAKER said, the noble Lord should have stated the fact before he had declared the numbers.

The House having gone into Committee, Lord SEYMOUR said it would be advisable to proceed no further without the advice of the law officers of the Crown; and he, therefore, moved that the Chairman report progress.

Sir J. PARINGTON thought it would be well to incur a short delay for such a great advantage.

Lord PALMERSTON was willing to report progress if it was the general feeling of the House, but he thought they ought to go on with the bill.

After some discussion, the Committee divided, and the motion for reporting progress was negatived by a majority of 78 to 32.

Sir J. SHELLEY, one of the tellers, reported that the hon. member for Kidderminster (Mr. Lowe), who was in the House, had gone up-stairs, but had not voted in the division.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that he must bring him to the table, but Sir J. SHELLEY said he could not find him; and the matter dropped amidst much laughter.

The discussion on the first clause was not brought to a close, when Sir J. PARINGTON said it must be evident to the House that they could not proceed satisfactorily without the aid of the law officers of the Crown, and he therefore moved that progress be reported.

Lord Palmerston and Lord D. Stuart assented, and the bill was, therefore, postponed until Thursday, at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz., the Merchant Shipping, the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal, the Public Libraries, the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), the Usury Laws Repeal, the Returning Officers, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., the Jury Trial (Scotland), the Friendly Societies, the Royal Military Asylum, the Poor-Law Commission Continuance (Ireland), the Heritable Securities (Scotland), and the National Gallery, &c. (Dublin) Bills.

The Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a second time. The following bills passed through Committee, viz., the Valuation of Lands (Scotland); the Borough Rates; the Sale of Beer, &c.; the Reformatory Schools (Scotland); the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; the Stock in Trade Exemption; the Common, &c., Rights (Ordinance); the Friendly Societies Acts Continuance; the Spirits (Ireland); the Burials Beyond the Metropolis; the Land Revenues of the Crown (Ireland); the Highways (Public Health); the Literary and Scientific Institutions; and the Medical Graduates (University of London) Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

THE FINCHLEY-ROAD ESTATE BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Finchley-road Estate Bill, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time upon that day three months. The noble Lord remarked that this was the fifth bill introduced by Sir T. M. Wilson, to enable him to encroach upon Hampstead-heath. As trustees for the public the House ought not to allow the bill to pass.

Sir F. THESIGER thought that great injustice would be done if the bill were not allowed to pass. It would not in the slightest degree interfere with the integrity of Hampstead-heath. It should be remembered that the previous measures introduced had been rejected by the House of Lords, but this bill came down to that House with their Lordships' sanction.

Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by a majority of 97 to 43. The bill was accordingly lost.

MILITIA (No. 2) BILL.

The House went into Committee upon this bill, and the discussion on the first clause was proceeding, when the time for breaking up the sitting arrived, and the Chairman having reported progress, the House adjourned at four o'clock.

At six o'clock the House resumed.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill were considered.

Mr. WALPOLE moved that the Lords' amendment, restoring the clauses which made the election of the Hebdomadal Council general instead of sectional, should be agreed to.

Lord J. RUSSELL supported the amendment on the same grounds as he had originally supported the clauses when the bill was in Committee. After some discussion the amendment was carried by a majority of 115 to 62.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER called upon the House to reject the amendment of the House of Lords, which abolished the preference of members of certain public schools to Scholarships in the University.

Mr. HENLEY said the amendment looked something like plunder. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the amendment.

After some further discussion, the Lords' amendment was carried by a majority of 110 to 68, thus reversing the two former decisions of the House upon the same clause.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the Lords' amendment to the clause relating to private halls be disagreed to.

Upon a division, the Lords' amendment was negatived by a majority of 130 to 70.

The other amendments, which were chiefly of a verbal character, were then agreed to. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the night was occupied by a consideration of the remaining Estimates.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., Governor of New Zealand, is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief over her Majesty's settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut.-Colonel Freeman Murray is appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands. Mr. Wm. Fosssett is appointed Chief Clerk, and Mr. Wm. K. Fosssett and Mr. George Macheson, Second Class Clerks in the Director-General's Department of the Navy, Somerset-house. Mr. John Hill Burton, advocate, is appointed Secretary to the Board of Directors of Scotch Prisons. The Hon. Wm. Eden, now Paid Attaché at Stuttgart, is appointed Paid Attaché at Stockholm. Lord Schomburgh Kerr is appointed the Unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon. Mr. Hy. Dupré Labouchere is appointed Unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Washington. Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., is appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—A deputation from the committee of this hospital have just presented to Mrs. Thomas Gregory, at Weston-lodge, St. John's-wood, a portrait of the Rev. Thomas Gregory, the chairman of the committee, in testimony of the valuable services rendered by him to the hospital.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Lincoln was held at the Corn-exchange, on the 21st inst., the last day of the Agricultural Show; the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, M.P., in the chair, supported by some of the chief magistrates and gentry of the town and county. A deputation attended for the society, to explain its plans and object. The right hon. chairman addressed the meeting on the commercial advantages of the investment, as well as the important political privilege acquired by freehold franchise. Col. Knox stated that, from the formation of the society, on the 7th September, 1852, to the present period, upwards of 10,015 shares, of £50 per share, had been taken, representing a subscribed capital of more than half a million pounds sterling, on which about £130,000 had been actually paid up, and the withdrawals had amounted to only about £2000. The shares on the order of rights exceeded 3180, and the rights exhausted on estates, 200. Thirteen estates had been allotted, and three estates were in preparation to be distributed amongst the members. A resolution was then passed by the meeting, declaring the society to be highly worthy of support.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG MENS' INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the foundation-stone of the Bloomsbury branch of the Christian Young Mens' Institution was laid by Lord Robert Grosvenor, assisted by a numerous party of friends, at the corner of Queen-square and Great Ormond-street.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel—S. Laing, Esq., in the chair—and a dividend of £2 6s. for the half-year declared. A motion for stopping systematic Sunday-trading did not meet with a second.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly dividend on this line is to be at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.—On Thursday evening a conversation, over which the Earl of Harrowby presided, was held at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens, when the propriety of giving the working and other classes of society a holiday on the Saturday afternoon was strongly advocated, with the view of preventing the opening of the British Museum and similar institutions on Sundays.

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this Company was held at the South-Sea House—K. Franks, Esq., in the Chair—when it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the company, in pursuance of the recent Act of Parliament, so soon as the assets can be realised. The stock is estimated of the value of £118 per cent.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W., of Sunbury.—1. The solution of Enigma No. 874 is too long for publication in our limited space, but if you will furnish an address it shall be forwarded. 2. Your son's Enigma, though easy, is very promising. Let him send another taste of his quality. E. H., of Norwich.—See notice to "G. W., of Sunbury." In all such cases an address should be sent to us. R. B. W., of Oxford; A. K., of Lambeth; the Rev. H. B.; H. W., of York; Chirrup, Raris, Newmarket. Many thanks. The Problems received shall be reported on in our next Number. ANNIE.—Compare Problem 542 with the Solution once more, and you will find them agree perfectly. The Problem is a masterly piece of strategy. F. C., of Colne.—A very brilliant and entertaining little game. JUNIOR TONKARS.—The prop and ma ch by electric telegraph is between the Paris Cercle des Echecs in the Palais Royal, and the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James's-street, London. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 543, by Derwent, Philip, Magnus, Citizen, O.P.Q., Sallies Murgro, R.D.V., D.D., are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 544, by Quixote, P.P., Chemists, E.H., J.F.W., Norwich; J.P., Deistons; Ovidius, Bepimus, Alpha, P.T.W., Philz, Fench, Czar, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 544.

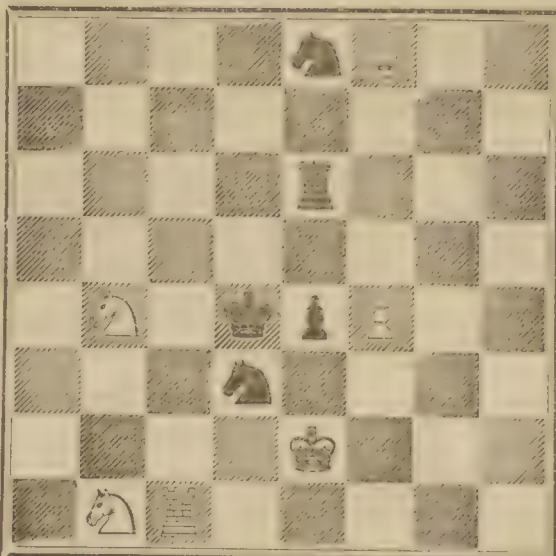
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th (dis ch) K to Q 5th or (a) 2. R to Q 6th Kt to Q 6th
3. Kt to Q B 7th Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch) 4. Kt to Q Kt 5th—Mate

(a) 1. WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
2. R to Q Kt 6th (ch) K to Q Kt 4th K moves 3. B to Q 6th 4. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 545.

By Mr. SILAS ANGAS.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

In the following, Mr. COCHRANE plays against the BRAHMIN MOHES-CHUNDER.

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mohes.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd
4. Kt takes KBP (a) K takes Kt
5. B to Q B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th
6. B to Q Kt 3rd (b) K B to Q 3rd
7. B takes P (ch) K takes B
8. Q to K R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd
9. Q takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd
10. Q to her 4th (ch) K to K B 3rd
11. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q
12. P to Q 4th (d) R to K sq
13. P to B 3rd P to Q 4th
14. P to Q 5th (e) P to Q Kt 3rd
15. Castles B to Q R 3rd
16. R to K B 2nd Kt to Q 2nd
17. R to Q 2nd P to Q Kt 4th
18. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 5th
And, as both parties persisted in repeating these moves, the battle was drawn.

(a) This is a favorite sacrifice of Mr. Cochrane; but, notwithstanding his strong recommendation of it, both by precept and practice, we doubt if it will ever be popular. The attack obtained is neither vigorous nor lasting enough to compensate for the loss of a Knight.
(b) Better than taking the Pawn at once.
(c) What other player would have the daring to court an exchange of Queens under such circumstances?
(d) P to Q 3rd would, perhaps, have been better, since he could then advance his K B Pawn, *quanto va*, immediately.
(e) P to K 5th (ch), would have been of no avail.
(f) Was this intentional, or a slip? R to K sq looks a strong and perfectly safe move.
(g) Mr. Cochrane remarks in a note that he might have won the exchange here by playing Kt to K Kt 5th; but that, even then, he could hardly have done more than draw the game.

Slight Skirmish between the same Players.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Moh.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th Q B to K Kt 5th
4. P takes P B takes Kt
5. Q takes B P takes P
6. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd
7. K to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q 2nd
8. Q takes Q Kt P Q to Q B 3rd (a)
9. B to Q Kt 5th, And Black resigns.

(a) In fairness to the Brahmin, we must state that this little affair was one of the first games he played in the European manner. He is, probably, a Knight stronger now than he then was.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 879.—By H. O., of Queentown, Cork.
White: K at Q B 4th, B at K R 5th, Kt at K 5th; P's at K Kt 5th, K B 4th and 6th, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at his 3rd, P's at K B 4th and Q Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 880.—By CAROLUS.
White: K at Q R 2nd, R at Q R 5th, Kt at K Kt 5th, B at K R 3rd, P's at K B 2nd, K Kt 5th, and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at K B 5th; P's at K Kt 3rd, K B 6th, K R 5th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White playing first, mates in four moves.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER HIPPOPOTAMUS.—A female hippopotamus was landed at Southampton on Saturday last, in its bath with its Arab keeper by the side of it, and thus it proceeded to London on a railway-truck, to which the hippopotamus den was well furnished. The difficult task of landing and dispatching it was effected without accident. The huge monster weighs above a ton, and is only a sucking calf. It has but four teeth. At feeding time its mouth is opened by the keeper's hand, which is thrust in, covered with milk and corn-meal, and licked or lapped by the animal's monstrous lips and tongue. The male hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens has a large number of teeth, and can now eat corn. Soon after the hippopotamus was fed on board the *Ripon*, on Friday evening, the keeper reclined on his seat by the side of his pet for the night, and the den was lit up by a candle. To gratify some visitors, the Arab rose, and slowly moving about the den muttering a doleful and monotonous chant, as if calling the huge beast; the latter seemed immediately excited, and its red bulk vibrated to and fro, as if keeping time to the measure of the keeper's song. Like other amphibious animals—such as the seal, for instance—the hippopotamus is not insensible to musical sounds, for on any one of the *Ripon's* band playing his instrument over the den, the hippopotamus would raise its head in the attitude of listening. The Arab keeper of the hippopotamus, who came to England in the *Ripon*, is a snake-charmer, and he used to frighten the monkeys on board the *Ripon* into convulsions when he exhibited his snakes by the side of them. The Arab nearly lost his life in the *Ripon*, owing to the hippopotamus jamming him against the side of the den, and some of the crew were obliged to goad the youthful leviathan in order to release the keeper.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. B. Cobham, to Dingley, Northamptonshire; the Rev. G. R. Green, to Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. Dr. E. C. Hawtreay, to Maple Durham, near Reading; the Rev. G. Lucas, to St. Lawrence, with Darent, Southamptons; the Rev. C. Luxmore, to Everdon, near Darent, Northamptonshire; the Rev. H. B. Miles, to Athelhampton, with Burleston, near Dorchester; the Rev. C. B. Penrice, to Bracon Ash, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. C. T. Whitley, to Bedlington, near Morpeth; and the Rev. J. R. Wood, to Compton Chamberlayne, near Salisbury. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Evans, to St. Mary, Grassendale, Lancashire; the Rev. D. L. Morgan, to Cwmoy and Llanthony, Monmouthshire; the Rev. G. A. Seymour, to the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Winchester.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—Wednesday morning the Archbishop of York, assisted by prelates of the northern province, consecrated the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Horatio Powys to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, in the room of Lord Auckland.

INTERESTING FESTIVAL.—Last week a jubilee was held at Kelvedon, Essex, in celebration of the fiftieth year of the respected Vicar's incumbency of that parish.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the immediate erection of Mauritius and its dependencies into a bishopric. The island of Mauritius is too far removed from the Cape on one side, and from Ceylon on the other, to be advantageously placed under the episcopal superintendence of either the Bishop of Capetown or the Bishop of Colombo. Mauritius, therefore, with, probably, the Seychelles, will form a separate diocese. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has appropriated the sum of £3000 out of its jubilee fund towards the endowment; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted a grant of £2000. The Rev. Vincent Ryan, Principal of the Metropolitan Institution at Highbury, is to be appointed the first Bishop.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.—The new church at the western end of Victoria-street, Westminster, which was commenced in the early part of the present year, is rapidly advancing, and will be soon ready for consecration.

EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY FOR ST. PANCRAS AND ISLINGTON.

On Tuesday the Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new Cemetery, which has been formed in compliance with the Act 15 and 16 Vic., for the parishes of St. Pancras and St. Mary's, Islington, at Finchley. The grounds consist of eighty eight acres, tastefully laid out. The burial board of St. Pancras were the original purchasers of the estate, at the cost of £50,000, which, till 1824, formed part of Finchley Common; of which thirty acres have since been purchased by the burial board of St. Mary, Islington, at a cost of £300 per acre. A portion of land abutting upon the Finchley road has been separated from the Cemetery, in consequence of the land at these points being in closer proximity to inhabited houses than is allowed by the Act of Parliament. In the division of the ground for the purposes of interment, St. Pancras possesses fifty acres, and St. Mary, Islington, thirty acres; in the former about thirty acres, and in the latter twenty acres, were set apart for the purposes of consecration, the remainder being appropriated for the burial of the Nonconformist population. The only division distinguishing the boundary of the ground belonging to the two parishes is by iron posts and chains; giving the impression that the whole of the ground is one large cemetery. At the approach from the Finchley and Barnet road is a Gothic lodge, containing residence for a gate-keeper, offices, and waiting-rooms, with a large room, and doors leading to a raised terrace, with public promenade beyond; and the original designs by the architect (not at present being proceeded with), include an opposite residence for the registrar or officiating clergyman. On entering the cemetery the first object presented is the raised terrace, which, in addition to being of considerable architectural pretension, is well adapted for the erection of tablets and monuments upon its face; or even at some future period, the arches upon which it rests may be formed into capacious catacombs.

The Episcopal chapel stands upon a considerable elevation: it is of Kentish rag and Bath stone; and is of the Gothic and Early Decorated character, cruciform, and finished with a tower and spire, about 100 feet in height: the spire is boldly sculptured, by Farmer, of Lambeth; it contains a finely-toned bell. The interior of the chapel is provided with sittings for about 120 persons. At the western end is an open carved screen, separating the interior of the church from the entrance. The windows throughout are filled with stained glass, of a peculiar depth of colouring. That at the western end of the building is occupied in the centre compartment with figures typical of the Resurrection, with the Ascension; above, and in each of the side lights, is the Tree of Life, and a diagonal banding, inscribed with portions of the burial service. The eastern window contains the dove, and a geometrical pattern neatly displayed, and in either transept window is delineated the seals of the burial boards of the respective parishes of St. Pancras and Islington, with monograms, and other emblematic devices. The stained glass has been cleverly executed by Baillie, of Wardour-street. The roof of the church is of a light character, open and stained oak; as is also all the other wood work of the building. The entrance to the church is from the west door; immediately opposite which is the exit, of much smaller dimensions, and intended only for the passage of the corpse on a tramway to its last resting-place. From the church, looking into the lower ground, are seen three entrance-lobes to the Islington ground; they are of the same character as those of St. Pancras, and will, when finished, have a pleasing effect in the landscape.

The Dissenters' chapel is situated upon the brow of a fine hill, about one-third of a mile from the entrance; the valley below being spanned by a very neat and substantial viaduct, with Gothic arches and buttresses supporting the carriage-way. The building is six-sided, with flying buttresses and ornamented pierced parapet, and has an elegant stone lantern, similar to some mortuary chapels in Belgium and the south of France.

It is the intention of Messrs. Masters and Son, who have had the superintendence of the laying out the grounds, to plant an avenue of cedars towards this building. The architects of the whole are Messrs. Barnett and Birch, of Gray's-inn; the contractor, Mr. Dent. Much credit is due to all engaged in the works, they having been brought to their present state since last November. The gates are by Kennard, of Upper Thames-street.

After the consecration ceremony had been performed in the Episcopal chapel, a procession of the clergy and authorities of both parishes made the circuit of the ground, and then partook of an elegant déjeuner, provided in a tent, by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern. The Rev. Canon Dale presided. Grace having been said by the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Chairman proposed "The Health of the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family." The toast having been duly honoured, the Rev. Chairman proposed "The Health of their worthy Diocesan," whom he lauded for the stimulus which he had given to church-building in the diocese; and his Lordship having replied, several other toasts followed, including "The Health of the Rev. Mr. Dale," proposed by the Bishop; and, after some observations from the Rev. J. Hoills, a Dissenting minister, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the consecration service and the whole proceedings of the day, the company separated.

HOLY TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOLS, WEYMOUTH.

The foundation-stone of these buildings was laid by Miss Adison, on Trinity Monday, 1853; and on the anniversary of that day they were dedicated to God, by a service held in the adjoining church of the Holy Trinity. The Rev. John Hill, Rector of Wyke Regis, preached a very appropriate sermon, from Ephesians, chap. vi, verse 4. At the close of the service the congregation retired to the School-rooms, when the Rev. John Hill offered up prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Cottle gave a statement of the receipts and disbursements, as well as the circumstances connected with the erection of the buildings.

Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., the Rev. J. B. Austle, the Rev. Thomas Manke, and the Rev. Dr. Cottle, then ably advanced the cause of the religious education of the poor, and a liberal collection was made in aid of the building fund. The cost of the schools is £1200.

The style of architecture is that of the Middle Pointed or Decorated period. The plan has received the approval of the Committee of Council on Education, and is considered to be very convenient in its arrangement. The size of the school-rooms (which communicate) is 49 feet long by 18 feet broad; they are separated only by folding doors, so that they will form one room if required. The class-room, which opens to both rooms, is 18 feet by 12 feet wide. The entrances to the schools are on opposite sides of the building. A house for the master and mistress abuts on it, and has good sized living rooms, bed-rooms, and outhouses.

The very prominent situation induced a play of outline in the design for this building, which, with the introduction of a bell turret, has produced a good effect, and is a picturesque object from all parts of

Weymouth and the vicinity. The architect is Mr. Talbot Bury, of London; the builder is Mr. P. Dodson of Weymouth.

The site, which commands the beautiful Bay of Weymouth, was presented by the Rector of Wyke-Regis, and on it was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas. This building was destroyed during the Great Rebellion, and its materials used for the erection of a battery. Several sculptured stones and cannon-balls were found in excavating the foundations for the school-rooms. These schools owe their erection to the vigorous and untiring exertions of the Rev. Dr. Cottle, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Weymouth; to whom the Church of England is deeply indebted for several similar undertakings, and especially for his unwearying labours in the restoration of the magnificent Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 194.)

The above Schools were opened a few days since, when the children and teachers were inducted into the buildings by the Rev. Dr. Cottle, assisted by the Building Committee.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT LOWESTOFT.

The inhabitants of the populous new town and favourite watering-place of Lowestoft had, for a considerable time, experienced the want of church accommodation; and while new residences and buildings connected with commerce and the trade of the port arose on every side, the first structure raised for ecclesiastical purposes proved altogether insufficient. But, the good work, once commenced, has been completed with extraordinary celerity. The first stone of a new church was laid in July last year; and on the 15th instant the beautiful edifice was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, who attended in consequence of the continued illness of the Bishop of Norwich. The service was attended by a large number of the clergy of the neighbourhood, and the gentry, visitors, and lay inhabitants of Lowestoft. After the sermon, preached by the Bishop of Winchester, a collection was made; and at the déjeuner which followed Mr. Peto presented £50 to be applied towards the furnishing of the Church.

The Church is in the Geometrical Decorated, or Second Pointed style; and consists of a nave, north and south transepts, south aisles, chancel, and a tower and spire situated at the south-east corner. There are three entrances, one at each of the transepts, and one under a porch at the south-west end of the nave. The Church is lighted by 17 windows, glazed with cathedral glass, of a greenish tint. The east window of the aisles is of stained glass, presented by Messrs. Hartley, of Sunderland. There are in the



NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, AT LOWESTOFT.

Church and tower 30 windows, all of different designs. The tower has on two sides clock faces under projecting canopy roofs of stone, supported on elaborately moulded corbels; there are also angle-buttresses; and a lofty broached spire is in progress.

The exterior materials consist of Kentish rag-facing, with Caen stone dressings, and the contrast has a charming effect. The roofs are slated with green-grey Welsh rags, finished with a bold ornamental earthenware ridge cresting; and the gable of nave, chancel, and south transepts are finished with stone crosses.

Interiorly, the chancel arch is elaborately moulded, part of the mouldings being continued down the jamb. All the roofs are open timbered, that over the nave being formed of arched ribs with cross braces.

The pulpit is of stone, and attached to the north-east corner of the nave, and entered from the vestry by a stone staircase, with a stone canopy gathered over the angle, and having an embattled cornice enriched with ball-flowers and paterae; and the arch of the doorway underneath the canopy has the hoodmould terminated by carved heads. The pulpit itself is hexagonal on plan, having a highly-moulded base, with clustered columns in the middle of each face of the hexagon, with deeply-cut and moulded foliated ogee arches springing over and meeting at the angles. The whole is finished with a crenellated and enriched cornice.

The font, placed under the west window, has the stem composed of two squares piercing each other, and forming thus the eight angles of the base and bowl.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature, although the least noticed, is the hagioscope, which is pierced through the pier of the north transept and chancel arches, and enables most of the congregation behind to see both the pulpit and reading desk. It is ornamental in character and useful in purpose. Hagioscopes were originally used for the purpose of enabling the attendant in the nave to see the elevation of the Host at the altar by the priest, and then to ring the sanctus-bell; and were never used for any other purpose. The present is believed to be the only modern example of its adaptation to a useful object.

The chancel is paved with Peake's ferro-metallic tiles (blue and red) in ornamental patterns. The Church will contain 750 sittings, of which number it is proposed to make 300 free.

The total interior length of the nave and chancel is 110 feet 6 inches, and the height of the tower and spire will be 135 feet.

The builders of this fine Church are Messrs. Lucas, and the architect is Mr. J. L. Clemence, of Lowestoft. The amount raised is £5500; but we understand that £2000 more is required to complete the edifice as designed.



CONSECRATION OF THE ST. PANCRA AND ISLINGTON EXTRAMURAL CEMETERY, FINCHLEY-ROAD, ON TUESDAY.—PROCESSION TO THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

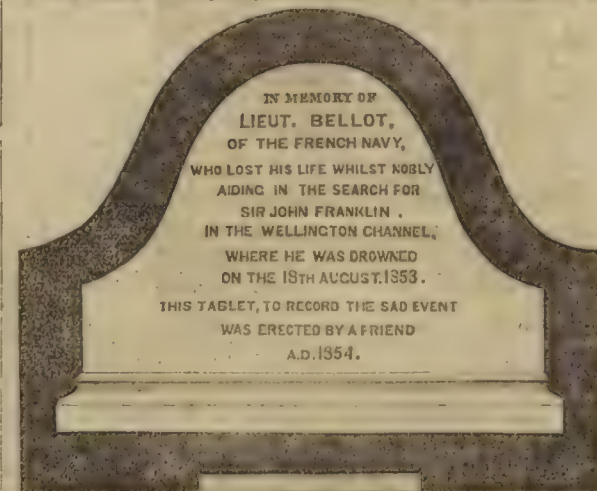
MEMORIAL TO LIEUTENANT BELLOT.

THE melancholy fate of this gallant French officer is recorded upon this tablet, of simple design (R. Phyzick, sculptor), sent out in her Majesty's steam-vessel *Phoenix*, Captain Ingfield, to be erected at Beechey Island, Barrow Strait, near the three graves of seamen belonging to Sir John Franklin's Expedition. The afflicting circumstances of the closing scene of Lieut. Bellet's career were narrated by the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the meeting held soon after the return of the Expedition, for the purpose of erecting a national testimonial to Lieut. Bellet.

At this meeting, also, Mr. Barrow, in moving the third resolution, bore testimony to the amiable character of Lieut. Bellet. Mr. Barrow saw a great deal of him, and was one of the first persons that Lieut. Bellet knew when he first came over to this country, to embark in Lady Franklin's expedition on board the *Prince Albert*. He could never forget the enthusiasm with which Lieutenant Bellet joined that little vessel at Aberdeen. On his return home, he heard of the exploits he had performed, and how nobly he had supported Mr. Kennedy throughout that voyage, which was so remarkable on account of the journey that was performed in mid-winter. He believed it was the first time that travelling was undertaken in the

Arctic Regions in the midst of winter, and Mr. Kennedy and Lieut. Bellet had been out for three or four months. Lieutenant Bellet was particularly attached to all Englishmen. An expression of his was, that it was said he was "a little Britisher," and he had always spoken in terms of friendship and regard of our countrymen.

Memorials to voyagers, erected upon the sites of their exploration, upon far distant shores, are impressive records of admiration and affection. Such is the column erected to the memory of La Perouse, near the entrance to Botany Bay, the last place whence intelligence was



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT BELLOT.

received from the unfortunate navigator; and here rests one of the naturalists attached to Perouse's expedition. Not far distant, at Cape Solander, the spot whereon Captain Cook first landed, a brass tablet commemorates that great event in the history of civilisation.



NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, AT WEYMOUTH.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

THE three prizes contested for in the past week at Goodwood have been designed from classic story and Eastern travel, and are fine specimens of metal work. The first Cup is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Ro-kell; it has been designed and modelled by Mr. H. H. Armistead, who has selected the mythological story of Phaëton and his father Apollo. The Horses of the Sun, harnessed to the Chariot of Day, are preparing to perform their journey through the heavens. Apollo, who, in evil hour, has promised to grant any request to Phaëton, is struck with dismay when the youth claims for one day to drive the



GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE.—BUCEPHALUS TAMED BY ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

celestial chariot. After in vain attempting to dissuade his son to withdraw his request, he finds himself compelled to comply with it, and tenders the advice, which Addison has so elegantly translated from the Latin of Ovid, the point taken by the artist being described in these lines:—

Thus did the God th' unwary youth advise,
But he still longs to travel through the skies,
When the fond father (for in vain he pleads),
At length to the Vulcanian chariot leads.
The youth with secret joy the work surveys;
When now the morn disclosed her purple rays;
The stars had fled—for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and he himself at last.
Soon as the father saw the rosy morn,
And the moon rising with a blunter horn,
He bid the nimble Hours without delay,
Bring forth the steeds—the nimble Hours obey;
From their full racks the generous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams and snorting fire.



GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE.—ARAB GROUP IN THE DESERT.

The artist has gone rather beyond the poet, and has placed Apollo in the chariot with his son, instructing him how to hold the reins to guide the horses previously to the commencement of his adventure. This subject, in the hands of an ordinary artist, becomes a mere scene of violence; nothing short of the frenzy of the unbridled horses, the disordered trappings, the broken car, will satisfy the usual notions of "spirit." Widely different is the rendering in the example before us: here we find that true spirit-suggestiveness, by which the interest is excited and kept alive by the simplest means. The paternal caution and



GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE.—PHAETON AND APOLLO.

anxiety with which the reins are reluctantly delivered to the ardent boy, and the ill-brooked restraint of the fiery coursers, alluded to in the following lines, are the great points of the composition:—

Take this, at least—this last advice, my son;
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast;
Your art must be to moderate their haste.

The refined ideal of antique art has been most judiciously respected throughout the work, and the horses remind one of the Elgin marbles, partaking of the terrestrial steed, yet fully embodying the celestial

attributes. The group is very delicately finished, and thoroughly sustains the well earned reputation of the artist and the manufacturers.

The second prize is, in fact, an actual Cup. It has been manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Hancock, New Bond-street, after a design of M. Lami, the celebrated French artist of great fame, both here and on the Continent. The Cup, which rises from a dish calculated to hold flowers, &c., is three feet high, and is in the Cinque-Cento style, elaborately executed in bright and frosted silver. Around the centre of the Cup is a series of groups, very fine in design, representing the horse Bucephalus tamed by Alexander the Great. The whole is vigorous and bold in outline. The handle is partly formed by the figure



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 —4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 10d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 5s. 10d., 6s. 2d., 6s. 4d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 8d., 6s. 10d., 7s. 2d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 8d., 7s. 10d., 8s. 2d., 8s. 4d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 8d., 8s. 10d., 9s. 2d., 9s. 4d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 8d., 9s. 10d., 10s. 2d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 6d., 10s. 8d., 10s. 10d., 11s. 2d., 11s. 4d., 11s. 6d., 11s. 8d., 11s. 10d., 12s. 2d., 12s. 4d., 12s. 6d., 12s. 8d., 12s. 10d., 13s. 2d., 13s. 4d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 8d., 13s. 10d., 14s. 2d., 14s. 4d., 14s. 6d., 14s. 8d., 14s. 10d., 15s. 2d., 15s. 4d., 15s. 6d., 15s. 8d., 15s. 10d., 16s. 2d., 16s. 4d., 16s. 6d., 16s. 8d., 16s. 10d., 17s. 2d., 17s. 4d., 17s. 6d., 17s. 8d., 17s. 10d., 18s. 2d., 18s. 4d., 18s. 6d., 18s. 8d., 18s. 10d., 19s. 2d., 19s. 4d., 19s. 6d., 19s. 8d., 19s. 10d., 20s. 2d., 20s. 4d., 20s. 6d., 20s. 8d., 20s. 10d., 21s. 2d., 21s. 4d., 21s. 6d., 21s. 8d., 21s. 10d., 22s. 2d., 22s. 4d., 22s. 6d., 22s. 8d., 22s. 10d., 23s. 2d., 23s. 4d., 23s. 6d., 23s. 8d., 23s. 10d., 24s. 2d., 24s. 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INAUGURATION OF THE CASCADES, IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS, BY THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

EMBARKATION OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT CALAIS.

THE shipping of the horses belonging to the French artillery on board the *Lamorien*, French corvette, which took place on Wednesday week, was the most troublesome part of the work at Calais. Great care was taken by the men in putting the horses on board; but, with all their precautions, they had nearly lost one of the finest of them. Whilst in the slings, the horse became frightened, and the struggles having caused the slings to slip forward, the animal became suspended by the head. It seemed a case of hanging or drowning; the horse appeared to prefer the latter. After two or three desperate plunges, it fell into the sea. All hands were instantly at work to save it, and in a few minutes the animal was secured, and placed safely on board. The illustration furnished by our Artist represents the orderly manner in which the horses were disposed of when they had been got on board.

THE ORNAMENTAL WATERS IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

THE Ornamental Waters in the Bois de Boulogne will, when they are completed, prove one of the greatest attractions of Paris. In that beautiful city they will be among the things the most beautiful. Amidst all the cares of external and internal politics, and while engaged in re-organising France on the Napoleonic model, the Emperor has found time also to plan and execute the extraordinary improvements which have totally changed the aspect of this suburban wood, and have rendered it one of the fashionable promenades of Paris. To attract the Parisians away from Paris was pronounced to be something little short of a miracle; but it is a miracle which the Emperor has succeeded in effecting, with the aid of English landscape-gardening.

The professional wits of Paris have long made merry over the pre-

parations for the Ornamental Waters. All the associations of the Bois de Boulogne, heretofore the rendezvous of lovers, duellists, or cat-throats, were invoked against the spirit of change which had so ruthlessly disturbed the genius of the place. The Emperor, according to his custom, paid but little attention to all these objections. He had given himself an object, and that object he has pursued. At present enough has been done to give a very fair idea of the ultimate effect of the *ensemble*; in fact, as with so many other things that have been commenced and organised by this persevering man, time alone is wanting in order to render the work perfect. We have but to remember what the ornamental portion of St. James's park was fifteen or twenty years ago, in order to form an idea of what the Bois de Boulogne will be in some ten or fifteen years time.

Our readers may remember that, about three months ago, the Emperor and Empress were present at the inauguration, as they call it in Paris,



SHIPPING ARTILLERY HORSES, AT CALAIS, FOR THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO THE BALTIC.

of the completion of a portion of the ornamental waters. There are two very large winding lakes, separated from each other by an intervening portion of land, laid out and planted in park-like style. There is no direct resemblance between the whole ornamental portion of the Bois de Boulogne and anything of the kind in our parks; but the lakes themselves are somewhat like the ornamental water in St. James's-park, except that the banks slope downwards somewhat more towards the water. The Parisians call these waters rivers, but we should rather call them lakes, as they resemble in their serpentine form, though not, of course, in size, the smaller lakes of Cumberland or Killarney.

The ceremony to which we have referred as having occurred some three months ago consisted in the letting-in of the waters to one of these lakes. At its head, and at the point the most distant from Paris, on the way to the Auteuil station of the railway, had been constructed artificial rocks, to form a cascade or waterfall. Over and through these rocks the waters made their way that were to fill the lake. These waters are supplied by the great pump of Chaillot, and they are conducted by subterranean pipes a distance of forty centimetres, from that place to the top of the waterfall. They pass by the Château de la Muette, and traverse a portion of the Bois de Boulogne itself, before arriving at the point where they are to see the day. The inauguration consisted in the opening by the Emperor of the mouth of the conduit, and the loosening of the waters into the empty lake. At the time it was impossible to form any idea of the effect; but, when the lake was completely full, it presented a really beautiful picture, which bore no sign of having been produced by artificial means.

There still remained the other lake, of which the inauguration took place on the 5th July. As in the case of the other, at the head of the artificial water, rocks had been so disposed as to form two magnificent cascades, at a distance of about five minutes walk from the end of the other artificial water. The effect of these last waterfalls is more grand than that of the others; and, when they are in continual play they will add very much to the beauty of the whole scene. Great care was bestowed on the formation of an artificial bed to these lakes, so as to prevent the absorption of the water. The material employed appeared to have been well chosen. It consisted of a species of lava, the production of a factory at Clusby, and was considered superior for the purpose to any kind of asphalt. All the preparations having been completed, the Emperor and the Empress proceeded to the spot on the afternoon of the 5th July; and at five o'clock His Majesty went through the ceremony of loosening the waters, which at once fell in great volume over the rocks, forming a very magnificent and beautiful cascade. The Prefect of the Seine assisted at the ceremony, as did also the Prefect of Police, and some of the officers of the Imperial household. There were also great numbers of spectators, by whom their Majesties were warmly applauded, and who appeared to take an active interest in the proceedings. Of course, this inauguration was only an experiment, and there were not then the means completely to fill the second lake with water; but, judging from the effect of the other, the coup d'œil will be magnificent. On Monday week some further arrangements having been completed, the Prefect of the Seine attended to make one more trial of the cascades. The waters were again let off, and the result seemed at first extremely satisfactory. For a few days crowds flocked to see the waterfalls, and they were told that, in a week or ten days, the river would be full. It now turns out, however, that the Clusby lava is not so impervious as was supposed. The water leaked away as fast as it came in, and now it has been resolved to make a concrete bottom, which will be a long, and an expensive work. What should have been done at first was, to puddle the bottom and the sides. Good clay was to be had within a short distance, and two or three hundred English navvies would have done the whole work in a month.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT LINCOLN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE LIVE-STOCK PRIZES.

(See Illustration at page 83.)

IN a review of a show of live stock—composed as it usually is of animals of certain established breeds, varying little from year to year, except in degrees of condition, only perceptible to the practised hands rather than eyes—we are in the same difficulty, if we attempt criticism, as those who have to notice from year to year the narrow stock of subjects on which painters and sculptors exercise their cold skill—where Eves and Musdoras, scenes from the "Vicar of Wakefield" and "Gil Blas" appear and reappear, until we long to introduce our artists to a new library.

In Short-horns there are a certain set of exhibitors sure to show and sure to carry off some of, if not all, the prizes. In Herefords, about two names are always prominent; in Devons, three or four. The Leicester ram of this year will do to represent any ram of the last ten years. In South Downs, the prizes go to A and B, or C and D, or C and D, and A and B. In the less-esteemed breeds the progress of improvement is more decided and visible.

"What then?" asks the beef and mutton-eating townsman, who only knows the ox in the shape of steaks, sirloins, and rounds, and sheep in legs, saddles, and chops—"what is the use of these costly exhibitions, in which prize animals appear prepared with as much care as, and scarcely less expense than, the racehorses which run for thousands at Epsom or Doncaster? Are these sleek, silent heifers good for the dairy? Do they give an ample quantity of milk? Are they safe to produce an annual calf? Would you recommend me," he continues, "when I retire from my counting-house anxieties to the leisure of a model farm at Rothampton, to stock my pastures with the pure-blooded, high-pedigreed, blue-faced Leicester? Will the ewes give me twin lambs in spring, and the wethers form creditable saddles whereon to entertain the ex-Lord Mayor and present Aldermen?"

"By no means, my friend. That beautiful mild-faced roan heifer has already once slipped her calf, and it is very doubtful whether she will ever be able to claim the prize now awarded to her by the production of that living living evidence, without which the award of a prize is but a barren honour. That pen of pure Leicester ewes are almost all too genteel to rear their lambs. Like other fashionable ladies, they require the assistance of a wet nurse of coarser pedigree. The same observation will apply to pigs, which cease to be prolific, and good dams, in proportion as they attain the prime qualities of pure-bred animals—early maturity, and preponderance of prime joints over oil."

We owe the superiority of the farm live stock of this country to the passion with which our stock-breeders, as well as agricultural Peers and landed Squires pursue the cultivation of pure blood as much for glory as for profit. The pure Short-horn does not, as an ox, make the best beef, or, with exceptions, as a cow, the best help to the dairy. But to grow beef with a profit, the Short-horn is the safest cross; and in all English dairies a large cross of Short-horn blood is found indispensable to produce an animal which will give plenty of milk while in milk, and fatten rapidly for the butcher when dry. And so, to improve almost any breed of sheep intended for the butcher, the Leicester is the safest and surest cross. The most fashionable long-wooled sheep of the day, the Cotswold, which is now considered to be established as a distinct breed, owes some of its best qualities to the Leicester cross.

The whole art of breeding cattle dates back less than one hundred years. Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, took in hand the improvement of both the ox and the sheep. In the ox tribe he selected the Long-horn, and for a short period, by his pains and judgment in selecting and putting together the best male and female animals, he succeeded in effecting great improvement in the race—reduced the coarser and enlarged the finer parts. During his life-time he obtained enormous prices for his herds; and the reputation was maintained for some years after his death in 1795; but in the long run the Long-horn has been superseded in all but a few localities by other superior breeds. At Lincoln, Mr. Burbury, of Wroxhall, near Warwick, who has had the breed in his family from the time of Bakewell, carried off two prizes for the best bull; and Captain Inge, of Thorpe, near Tamworth, for the best cow and heifer. They are often as profitable a breed as any, if bought at a fair price, to feed off a piece of rich pasture, and they look very picturesque in a park.

Bakewell was more fortunate with his New Leicesters. By means only known to himself he established them as a distinct breed, which have superseded in name even the original Leicesters. At Lincoln, 103 entries sent from Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Devonshire, and several counties of Scotland, showed how widely spread and firmly established is a breed which is scarcely ever kept as pure stock, except with the view of selling or letting the male animals at a large price. Bakewell, who first began the system of letting rams by letting one for sixteen shillings, afterwards obtained annual rents for single animals of from £100 to £1000.

To Bakewell succeeded the Brothers Collings, the founders of the Short-horn, who found grazing in a lane in Durham, the property of

some cottage "Hubback," that famous bull to whom all Short-horn breeders try to trace back their stock, just as the best racing blood of the kingdom is pursued up to Eclipse and the Darley Arabian.

In all counties, almost in all countries, the merits of the Short-horn are acknowledged. Enormous sums have recently been given by Americans for the best Short-horn blood. It is the cross to which resort may be had with the greatest security in order to obtain early maturity, weight, and dairy qualities. In all suitable districts, and with suitable care, the Short-horn ox best repays the care of those who house their cattle and feed on artificial food. The Yorkshire cow, which supplies the London dairies with enormous quantities of milk, and fattens rapidly to a great weight when no longer fit for the dairy, has a large dash of Short-horn blood. It is the cross by which common breeds are best improved. Every Smithfield Show, and, still more, every Smithfield market, has a large number of beasts of the finest quality bred by the crosses of the Short-horn with Scotch cattle or other beasts of less illustrious pedigree. Thus, although the North Devon is found most profitable on his native hills, as the West Highlander on his—where both thrive when a Short-horn would starve, and both produce a very superior quality of beef—the cultivation of the Short-horn is the great security for the growth of the roast beef of Old England.

The fashion—at one time it was nothing less—of Short-horn breeding produced a wholesome rivalry in the proprietors of Herefords and Devons. Within the last twenty-five years the North Devon has been immensely improved by the exertions of Mr. Quantley, Mr. Turner, and the late Earl of Leicester, who to a certain extent naturalised the breed in Norfolk, where, although they degenerate in size, they are very fine in form and quality.

In countries where the competition of cattle shows does not exist, the governments are obliged to keep male animals for the use of farmers. Without such assistance, cattle bred merely for the dairy or the market from the male animals that happen to be nearest, would steadily deteriorate. Now this is the direction in which our local and Royal Agricultural meetings are so useful.

They give the breeders of superior pure breeds of any kinds an opportunity of making known by the best possible kind of advertisement where the general public may resort with confidence to obtain the best blood and the best form, whether it be in Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, or even fancy Long-horns; in Leicesters, in South Downs, or recently in Cotswolds. We have no doubt that the next five years will see an immense improvement in the Lincoln sheep in consequence of the Cotswold competition at Lincoln.

A considerable number of breeders are noblemen and gentlemen—like the Duke of Richmond, Lord Leicester, and Lord Berwick—to whom profit is not all-important; but even to them the reputation of a prize makes no inconsiderable difference in the year's balance-sheet.

Men who understand the subject well doubt whether, on an average, the breeders of pure stock make money. The expenses are great, and the losses at times enormous; and when great sales at thousands of pounds are reported, we hear nothing of previous expenses. But, in any event, the nation gains by having that done by private enterprise which no Government could do for us. The result has been to diminish, by from one-half to three-fifths, the period at which all kinds of stock can be sent to market, and by that much increasing the food of the nation. The improvement in pigs, by applying the principle of breeding first practised on sheep and cattle, is obvious to those who look back only twenty years; and the same may be said of the Cotswolds, the Shropshire Downs, the Hampshire Downs, and other less fashionable breeds of sheep.

Leaving to agricultural papers a detailed criticism, the following summary will give some idea of the Horned Stock exhibited at the Lincoln Show:

"In Short-horns there were 111 entries, divided into five classes, viz.: Bulls calved previous to July, 1852, and not exceeding four years old; Bulls since the same date, and more than one year old; Bull calves above six and under twelve months; Cows in milk or in calf; Heifers not exceeding three years old, in same condition; and yearling Heifers. Of these Lincolnshire sent 30; Notts, 11; York, 11; Stafford, 8; Lancashire, 7; Haddington (in Scotland), 5; Wiltshire, 7; Suffolk, 1; Cheshire, 1; Herts, 2; Oxford, 2; Norfolk, 2; Warwick, 1; Shropshire, 2; Leicester, 2; Rutland, 1; Middlesex, 1; and Wiltshire (in Ireland), 1; while the Prizes went—to Nottingham, 1; to York, 2; to Lincolnshire, 1; to Lancashire, 5 (and those all to Mr. Townley); to Herts, 1; to Haddington, 1; to Wills, 1.

The sire of the bull which carried the first prize in Class II., Mr. W. Olling's (of Market Rasen) "Comet," was an animal of no pedigree, purchased for eight pounds, and what is called in the county a marsh bull. Yet this bull went in and beat twenty-three entries of the best blood and first breeders in the kingdom, including the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Zetland, Mr. Charles Townley (who took a second prize), Lord Berners, Lord Walsingham, Mr. William Toor, and others. This seems curious at first sight; but, as it is the custom of Short-horn breeders to send their inferior drafts for sale to country fairs, anonymously, perhaps this despised marsh bull came off as good a pedigree as any in the list.

Mr. Townley's extraordinary success must be attributed to the superior quality of his herd, and his perfect knowledge of the art of feeding for an exhibition. Lincolnshire sent a large entry, and only carried off one prize, because farmers keep more pure stock there than in most counties; and a desire to support the Show made them send, just as farmers train and enter hunters at local races, against the thoroughbreds of professional steeplechasers.

The Herefords—a breed which has partaken of the general improvement of stock, and is one of the very best beasts for feeding in good pasture—were in number only nineteen, and all from Herefordshire and Shropshire.

The Devons gave forty entries from Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Norfolk. The prizes were carried off by the names we always see in these contests—Mr. Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgwater; Mr. G. Turner, of Baron, near Exeter; Mr. Quantley, of South Molton.

The Devon has, perhaps, more than any other breed been improved by competition with the Short-horn breeders at the Smithfield Fat Cattle Shows. The first Devon Herd Book was published by an enterprising breeder and agriculturist, Mr. E. Davy, in 1851. It is to be hoped that this beautiful and docile grazing beast will eventually supersede the miserable runts which now feed on the Welsh hills—being quite as hardy, and more profitable.

In Sheep, the principal prizes in Short-wools and Southdowns were carried off by Mr. Lugar, of Suffolk, and Mr. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, Wilts—thus beating the Sussex men; the Duke of Richmond carrying off a second prize. In Long-wools, the Cotswolds attracted great attention, the improvement effected within the last few years having placed them in the first rank as profitable sheep. The improved Lincoln looked very poor beside them. But it must be remembered that while the Cotswold men have been strong enough to make the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society do them justice in classes and amount of prizes, and have had the advantage of great markets in a cluster of large towns close at hand, the improvement of the Lincoln sheep has been left to the working tenant farmer, without the help of "fashion," which has done so much for other pure breeds.

The group drawn by Mr. Harrison Weir, at page 80, illustrates some of the finest animals.

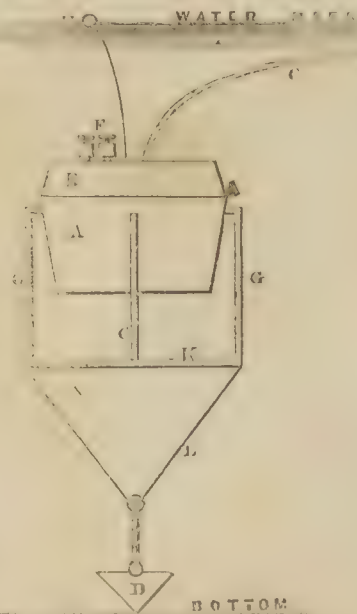
THE MEDITERRANEAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Intelligence was received on Monday morning that the first portion of the great Mediterranean Submarine Telegraph from Spezzia, in Piedmont, to Cape Corso, in Corsica—a distance of about a hundred miles—has been successfully laid down, as well as the communication across the Strait of Bonifacio, a distance of about ten miles, from Corsica to the island of Sardinia. It is also understood that the contractors, Messrs. Tupper and Carr, are nearly ready with the remaining 150 miles of cable to connect Cape Spartivento, the southern point of Sardinia, with the African coast, where it will join the Algerian lines.

INFERNAL ENGINES IN THE BALTIC.

WE quote the following description of the Jacobi Infernal Engine in the Baltic from the *Folkets Röst* (Swedish Journal) of July 8:—"A and b consist of two close-fitting copper receptacles, which form together a large hollow vessel or mine. At c are two pipes, through which the charge is introduced, and they are then hermetically sealed. c is a leather pipe, wherein is secured a copper wire, covered with gutta percha, which has one end in communication with the charge in the mine, and the other with the electrical apparatus on shore. At g are four iron bars, firmly bolted to the mine, and secured below to an iron ring (k), from which a rope droops, and goes round a pulley (l), attached to an iron weight (n), in the form of a pyramid upside down, whose apex touches the ground. Lastly, z is a small white wooden ball, which is secured to the mine, and floats on the surface of the

water. By means of this, those on land can see when the enemy's ship is over a mine, and directly proceed to work.

The Swedish engineer, who during the winter worked in the factory where these mines were made, adds, that "though an experiment with one of them on an old merchant-vessel was fully successful in smashing



THE JACOBI INFERNAL ENGINE, IN THE BALTIC.

the vessel, the firing off the mine is in the highest degree unsafe; and the ships menaced can easily cut off all communication between the shore and the mines; as the situation of the latter can be easily discovered by means of the floating ball.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.

This gallant soldier died on the 20th ult., aged twenty-seven, of a wound received while bravely and successfully defending Silistria against the Russians. The defence of that famous fortress has been the great operation of the Turkish campaign, and it was mainly young Butler who conducted it. Omer Pacha, it is said, has been more affected by the death of Captain Butler than by any event which has occurred during the progress of the war. He proposes to mark his sense of the public calamity, and of his private grief, by the erection of a monument to the youthful hero.

Captain Butler was by birth and family Irish; the fourth son of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Henry Edward Butler, uncle and heir presumptive of the present Earl of Carrick. He received his early education in Paris; subsequently he proceeded to Sandhurst, but there stayed but six months. He next studied at Friburg, under a tutor from England. At the age of sixteen he was appointed to the 90th Light Infantry, with which he served against the Kafirs in 1846 and 1847. In the latter year he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the Ceylon Rifles, and remained in that colony six years. There he rendered himself useful in quelling the rebellion. In August, 1853, he obtained a Captaincy. Early in the present year he returned to Europe, owing to a reduction in the staff of the Rifles, and joined his father in Rome. The active warfare on the banks of the Danube had attractions for his martial spirit that he could not resist, and he volunteered to share the dangers of the protracted siege of Silistria. The result has been one of the most gallant achievements of modern times, accompanied, unhappily, by the sacrifice of a life of brilliant promise. The Home Government marked their sense of Butler's exploit by conferring on him a Majority in the Coldstream Guards; but the promotion came too late. On the arrival of the announcement the youthful hero was no more.

His gallant companion in arms, Lieutenant, now Major, Nasmyth, in a letter detailing the siege of Silistria, bears the following testimony to Captain Butler's bravery:—

June 12th.—Cannon and his division got in this morning, and on the 15th he and his English officers, accompanied Butler and myself to Yelani. While here poor Butler was mortally wounded in the forehead, while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position for a sortie, which we had arranged for that evening. At the time he received the wound none of us thought it was anything more than a mere flesh wound, particularly as the ball had traversed part of the parapet before striking him. He lived eight days after this, and I may say his death was universally regretted. He was a fine chivalrous fellow, and the garrison paid every respect they could to his remains. A company of infantry was told off as the firing party, and an officer from each battalion attended his funeral.

The following is from another account of the siege:—

20th-21st.—This evening, at six o'clock, Captain Butler died. No bad effects were anticipated from his wound till the 18th, when he became very feverish, and he sank rapidly during the following three days from fever and weakness. He was a gallant soldier and a perfect gentleman. There can be no doubt that he and Lieutenant Nasmyth have been the mainstay of the place, as, had it not been for their energetic remonstrances on the 25th of May, the outwork of Arab Tabia would have been abandoned. Poor Butler is the first English soldier who has fallen in this war. The garrison universally regretted him, and the authorities showed every desire to render proper respect to his remains.

The portrait of Captain Butler, engraved upon page 96, is from a miniature taken a few years since, and the only portrait of this young and gallant officer.

The following letters and extracts of despatches have been forwarded by the Horse Guards to Lieutenant-General Butler, as the most appropriate condolence upon the death of his lamented son. They will be read with much interest:—

Horse Guards, July 17, 1854.

Sir,—I have heard with the deepest regret of the loss which you and the army have sustained by the death of your distinguished son, Captain J. A. Butler, of wounds and fatigue at the siege of Silistria.

During the whole of that siege your son displayed very rare qualities, combining with the skill and intelligence of an accomplished officer the intrepidity of the most daring soldier—at one moment gaining the confidence of the garrison (over which he had only the authority of a very young volunteer) by the example of his personal valour; at another, prolonging the defence of the place by the prudence and firmness of his counsel; and on all occasions infusing into those around him that spirit of heroic resistance which led to its triumphant defence.

I deeply deplore your affliction in losing such a son, but your sorrow is felt by the country, the Army, and the Sovereign.

The Queen had recognised his merit by placing him in the Guards and conferring upon him army rank, trusting that he might pursue a career of which all were so proud, at that time, not being aware of the dangerous state of his health.

The blow is unexpected and most severe, but I trust you will bear up against it by the fact, that your son's services have been most valuable to his country, in promoting the success of a just war; and I hope I shall not give you pain by alluding to another son—Captain H. F. Butler, of the 55th Regiment—selected for employment on the Quartermaster-General's staff, when the army first embarked for Turkey, solely on account of the ability he had shown in his studies at the Royal Military College.

I trust that the well-earned fame of one son and the rising merit of the other will, under Providence, be a source of consolation to you at this moment of extreme affliction.

Pray accept, my dear General, the condolence of your very faithful servant,

Lieutenant-General the Hon. H. E. Butler.

Horse Guards, July 21, 1854.

Sir,—Since I had the honour to address you on the 17th instant, to offer you my sincere condolence on the affliction which had taken upon you the loss of your gallant son at the close of the siege of Silistria, I have received a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, transmitting a despatch from Lord Raglan, with an enclosure from His Highness Omer Pacha, advertising in terms of high eulogium on the brilliant services and lamented death of Captain Butler; and his Grace expressing an opinion that your family may derive some consolation from being put in possession of ex-

tracts from those letters. I have the honour to transmit the accompanying extracts, which I am willing to hope may afford some gratification to yourself and family in the midst of your bereavement.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HARDINGE.
Lieut.-General the Hon. H. E. Butler, &c.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, DATED VARNA, JULY 4, 1854.
He brought, also, the painful intelligence of the death of Captain Butler, who had been supposed to have received only a slight wound, which, however, proved so serious that he sank under his sufferings one or two days before the siege was raised by the Russians.

This officer had so greatly distinguished himself, and had in all he had done shown so much prudence, courage, and ability, that his death cannot be too deeply lamented.

I beg to enclose the copy of a further despatch from Omer Pacha, of the 1st inst., in which your Grace will see with satisfaction that the services of the late Captain Butler, as well as those of Lieutenant Nasmyth and Lieutenant Ballard, of the East India Company's army—the last of whom, though late in Silistria, exerted himself most ably and gallantly in aid of the defence—are fully recognised and appreciated by his Highness.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM OMER PACHA TO GENERAL LORD RAGLAN, DATED SCHUMLA, JULY 1, 1854

Parmi les braves qui ont pris part à la défense glorieuse de Silistrie se trouvaient deux officiers Anglais, dont je ne dois pas oublier les noms. Le jeune Capitaine Butler, arrivé pendant l'hiver avec M. Nasmyth au Quartier-General de Chumla, était à Silistrie au moment où les Russes commençaient l'attaque contre la place. Tous les deux pouvaient se retirer, mais, la voix de l'honneur parlant haut chez eux, ils préférèrent de rester, dans l'idée d'être utile dans la lutte qui se préparait. Leur exemple, leur conseil, ont puissamment contribué à la conservation des forts attaqués;.....malheureusement, M. Butler, blessé d'une balle au front, a trouvé là une mort glorieuse; mais sa mémoire ne périra pas dans l'armée Ottomane.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, July 4, 1854.

On the 25th of June the holy fast of Rhamazan had just expired. The night had been dark and cloudy, and concealed behind it the pale young crescent of the moon. But three persons of respectable lives and of veracity had come up from the country, and vouched that between the clouds they had seen the new-born planet; and the Feast of Bairam commenced with all the usual ceremony on the assurance given that the ordinary courses of the time had not been changed. The night air had resounded, therefore, with the shouts and the rejoicings of the faithful, and the sharp explosion of pistols, muskets, cannon, and crackers. For three days previous to this happy moment, the whole of Schumla was employed in making petards to explode for the occasion—the grocer had left his wares; the saddler and shoemaker, their awl and leather; the arabadji, his horses and ricketty vehicle; and the population seemed determined honestly and triumphantly to celebrate the termination of the fast—during which, to the

best of my belief, not more than one in ten had really fasted. But whilst the crowd were thus intent on festive preparations, cares of heavy import weighed upon the minds of all connected with military command. The Russians had besieged Silistria for more than forty days; and it was feared Silistria must fall. The enemy was numerous, and the garrison hard pressed; and in the midst of the rejoicings of the people, it was determined to make an effort to succour the besieged citadel. Several orders had been given—the Turkish forces were to march, the Allies were to move, and all was silently prepared; when a messenger arrived, and brought the news that the Russians had retired, that their army had withdrawn, abandoned its positions and crossed the Danube, and that Silistria was once more free. Increased rejoicings marked the Bairam; and crackers, pistols, guns, and cannon resounded for the double triumph of religion and deliverance from the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 26th I started for Silistria, determined to pay a visit to the scene from which the principal actors had departed. I did so, in company with two gentlemen as eager as myself and as anxious to ascertain how so powerful an enemy had relinquished a well-declared purpose without a visible cause. The road to Silistria bore the most animated appearance. The troops of the garrison of Schumla had broken ground before us and were marching forward elate in spirits and elastic in step. At first we saw battalions of Egyptians, and of Turks, crowding along the heights, and dipping into the vales which succeed each other rapidly outside the town. The absence of trees and shrubs rendered their movements the more visible. In sharp contrast with their fresh and strong appearance was that of stragglers coming from the scene of action—faded, hungry, and worn, and toiling slowly on to reach a place where food might be less scarce and sleep more plentiful than at Silistria. The sun shone brightly, too, on endless lines of waggons, drawn by buffaloes and oxen, whilst the air was filled with the creaking of their ungreased wheels. Passing the village of Kayaladdere, where traces were still visible of the passage and stay of troops, we began to enter a more wooded and picturesque country, and we entered the large camp of Giurgerli. At the time of the Russian passage into Bulgaria, and during the siege of Silistria, it was considered necessary to advance a considerable body of troops in front of Schumla, and Giurgerli had been chosen as a safe and easily-defended position. Redoubts were thrown up along the sides of an amphitheatre of hills, at the base of which there was water sufficient for the supply of the troops—water being throughout the country south and east of Silistria the great desideratum—and there lay a considerable body of troops encamped in the most picturesque of hilly landscapes. Although I have heard some severe critiques passed upon the choice of this ground, I could not but consider that in a pictorial, if not in a military sense, no prettier spot could have been discovered.

Through Giurgerli, which was situated at the very bottom of the amphitheatre, we galloped at considerable speed. There were three fountains near the road—here and there some puddles into which the drivers pushed their buffaloes, and moistened their backs with mud; but the village itself had no inhabitants—the houses were empty; and soldiers here and there were loading themselves with branches from large cherry orchards, and sucking the fruit as they proceeded. After a steep ascent, along which the deeply-laden provision carts of the Turks were crawling with painful efforts, the road became less open, the forest closed in upon the track, and the moving forms of soldiers added new and unaccustomed tones to the deep green of the gnarled oaks along the way. Sometimes open glades succeeded to the thick wood, and these were sown with wheat and barley, which seemed to grow luxuriantly. As we entered Karabashle, we came upon the rear of a column of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, marching at a rapid and orderly pace. The column was accompanied by numerous water-carts, towards which the soldiers were rushing, at times, in numbers, crowding and hustling each other, to wet their lips—parched by marching in a heat of ninety degrees. Karabashle, as well as Chupolar, was empty of inhabitants; and, if here and there a strange female form was to be seen hiding from view, it was that of some old or infirm person, too weak to fly from the supposed advance of the enemy. The difficulty of marching an army in such a country may be conceived, when it is borne in mind that, in addition to the flight of the inhabitants, there was no meal, no corn, no barley, and no meat—and no food, in fact, either for man or horse to be found. The troops had, therefore, to carry everything they required with them, and that everything consisted of dry biscuit and meal, with which they made a sort of pancake, by no means unpalatable. In five hours the village of Ramana Chikler was in sight, and there we determined to camp for the night. It was a village of prepossessing appearance; its houses, scattered over green grassy slopes, covered with old oak-trees, stunted by the axe of the woodman, and gnarled, in consequence, into the strangest attitudes. But where there were inhabitants they were still too much under the influence of fear to open their doors to us; and, where there were none, every available space had been taken up by a multitude of soldiers. Provisions we had with us, coverings also; it only remained to discover in what part of the village we should sleep. We found a shady spot near a mosque, where gigantic walnut-trees were disputing the ground with the stones which indicate a Turkish grave. Wine, also, we had brought, but water had been unpardonably neglected. We were, therefore, forced to use the puddle from a pond, where, it is true, the soldiers were all replenishing their beakers, but where buffaloes had disported, and given a strange and brackish taste to the liquid. In Australia, after a march of fifty miles, one might be glad to drink such water out of one of those rare holes which poor Leichhardt described;



THE STAMBOUL GATE, SILISTRIA.



THE MARKET-PLACE, SILISTRIA.

but here in Europe to find a village without a well, and to trust with true Mussulman fatalism to Heaven for a supply, was a thing for which I was not prepared, and there was, consequently, more wine than water drunk on the occasion. The next thing after eating was to sleep, and I prepared my couch upon the ground—a piece of oilskin under, and a blanket over, me. One of my companions, a gentleman from Nantes, had a longing for sleep anywhere than on the ground; it was, therefore, with an inexpressible evidence of glee upon his face that he triumphantly brought forth from under the porch of the mosque a wooden table about six feet long, having sides six inches high, and which he affirmed would be his bed for the night. He had not been the first to make the discovery, and I reserved to myself the pleasure of baulking him of enjoyment after he had lain down. This I did shortly after, by informing him that his bed was the parish coffin; at which he rose in horror, and dreamt of corpses during the night.

Breaking ground early from Ramana-Chikler, we had a hot ride with jaded horses to Calipetri, a Bulgarian village, in which the Bashibozouks had taken their usual liberties. The church was burnt, and nothing but the walls were standing, and many of the houses had been reduced to ashes, whilst the gardens were ransacked for onions and beans. From Calipetri to Silistria is a march of eighteen miles, along a plain, or plateau, waving, as far as the eye could reach, with corn and barley. The noise of quails and grasshoppers was incessant; and here and there were to be seen the traces of cavalry encampments in the standing crops. These, it appeared, were the resting-places of Cossacks, who, for upwards of forty days, had scoured the country, and frequently showed themselves on the heights above Kalipetri, whilst the inhabitants of the village, armed by the Russians, were roaming through the neighbouring forest and killing men and horses. The extremity of the plain before us was marked by a low, square edifice, out of which a flag-staff, with the Crescent and Star, was flying, and indicated the vicinity of Silistria. This was the Medjidie Tabia, a large fort, which covers the town on that side, and was of such strength as to deter the Russians from making an attack there. The ground in front of it, however, had been the scene of many encounters between the Turkish Irregulars and the Cossacks. About 500 of the former were taken prisoners on these occasions; but General Lüders, after disarming and depriving them of their horses, informed them that they were free, and as he had heard that General Yousouf was about to raise a force of them, he begged them to present themselves to that commander, with his (General Lüders's) compliments. These men are now in Schumla.

On the right, as the Medjidie Tabia increased in size as we came near, the Danube burst into view, and the flats between the Danube and the latter and the ground up to Kalarasch, seemed to be covered with the tents of the Russian army, which had merely up to that time retreated across the Danube. To the left, and as it were at the base of the Medjidie, lay the town of Silistria, apparently in excellent preservation, with all its minarets entire, and shining in the sun. It was evening

as we came in, our tired horses having taken twelve hours to go this second day the same distance as the first. It is true that they had eaten nothing in the interval, and laboured, therefore, under considerable disadvantages.

Silistria, although a fortress of the fourth order, and merely surrounded by an enceinte and ditch of very small size, is formidable to an enemy from the circle of forts by which it is surrounded, the heights being each covered by an outwork of earth, which must be taken before an attack can be made on the body of the place. The Danube, however, is not broad there, and from the batteries on the Wallachian side the Russians kept up an incessant bombardment with eight mortars, throwing 21-inch shells, and with howitzers. A battery of one gun marks the entrance to the town through the Stamboul gate, but the bridge was enfiladed from the batteries at the other side of the river, which rendered the entrance dangerous at all times. As we entered the gate we marked the spot where Mussa Pacha, issuing from a small bomb-proof, was killed by the explosion of a shell. Here it was that a party of Bashibozouks was surprised by a similar projectile at the moment of Captain Simmonds's visit to Arab Tabia. Here it was, also, that we met Omer Pacha, just arriving from Schumla, whose coming was the signal for a salute of three guns from each of the batteries of the town and fort. His Highness had just visited the Russian lines, and was kind enough to give orders that no change should be made in the works at Arab Tabia, until I had taken sketches of the position. The street through which our cavalcade passed, on their way to a lodging, provided for us by Ibrahim Pacha, was broken every few yards by large holes, five feet deep and three wide, in which were the remnants of Russian shells. The roofs of the houses were all more or less pierced by the passage of these terrible balls, and the party-walls were full of holes. The minarets, in many instances, were pierced into steeples à giorno; but though many were much damaged none had fallen. Nor had the houses crumbled to the ground under the fire, but stood bravely up under their wounds. It seemed, in truth, as if the edifices of Silistria had partaken of the spirit of its defenders, and had determined, like them, not to fall at any price. It is almost needless to say that in Silistria no inhabitants had remained—they had all taken refuge in caves scooped out of the earth at the side of the hills, where they lay safely ensconced, suffering no doubt from want of motion, and sometimes from want of food, but safe. The soldiers alone remained in this place sleeping at their posts by the walls, where they could man them at a moment's notice. In the arsenal was the tent where Lieutenant Nasmyth and Captain Butler lived. It was not destined that both those gallant defenders of Silistria, whose services were so highly appreciated by the Turks, should outlive the siege. Captain Butler sunk eight days after his wound in the Ilanli Tabia; although the spot where the fatal ball had struck him in the forehead was to all appearance healed. Due honour was done to his remains: a Captain from every company in

the garrison accompanied him to a grave in the Armenian cemetery, and the military salute was given over him. Omer Pacha has ordered a suitable monument to be erected to his memory, which will live amongst the Turks as of a brave officer whose gallantry and undaunted courage were proved on more than one occasion. Lieut. Nasmyth, more fortunate, is now in Schumla, and has had bestowed upon him the Cross of the Medjidie and that of the Legion of Honour. A letter of Lord Raglan has officially expressed to him the thanks of the English army for his gallantry. Nor must I forget to notice Lieut. Ballard of the Bengal Engineers, who, though not so long in Silistria as his comrade, rendered good and efficient service against the enemy during the last fortnight of the siege. Let us hope that he also will not be without his reward.

The whole of the 27th was spent by our party in visits to the Arab and Ilanli Tabias; and the sight was one which excited to the utmost extent our wonder and admiration. The road from the town to Arab Tabia is along the brow of the hill, on the summit of which the redoubt is placed. A number of holes, dug out of the side of the hill, and capable of holding several hundred men, was the first sign on approaching it. There was encamped, or rather lay hid, the reserve which defended the redoubt. The Russians had hit upon a place not far distant, where they thought that reserve might be. Upon this spot they had thrown thousands of shell. The places where they exploded harmlessly were marked by little sticks planted there by the Turks. They were willow wands, which, if they were to grow, would make a small forest. To the right of this favourite spot, no less than 2000 unexploded shells were picked up during the siege. This may give a faint idea of the warmth, more than tropical, there during several weeks. At the crest of the hill we entered Arab Tabia, of which one corner still remains entire. The rest of the work had been reduced to a shapeless mass of mounds and valleys. Three gigantic holes, burrowing into the body of the redoubt showed the place where the Russian mines exploded. The parapet had been re-formed along their jagged edges the instant after the explosion. Carefully lying down, the soldiers commenced throwing up earth from the inside. The motion of throwing sometimes exposed the top of a fez, at which the Russian riflemen took deadly aim. Many were thus killed by bullets through the brain. But the extraordinary fact of these affairs was that the enemy trusted entirely to musketry on these occasions, and never used their guns with sufficient effect to prevent the parapet from rearing itself before them in the heat of the fire. But there came a moment when, even with these conditions, the place became too hot to remain in. Under the parapets which concealed them from the Russians—in gabions, prostrate, and covered with earth—the Turks lay concealed; but there was a certainty at last that the whole redoubt was mined. Already a portion of the work looking towards the Danube had been abandoned; a new work was made behind the old, and there the Turks retired. This again, it seemed, was threatened, and a third was built, better and more durable than either. It may be easily con-



ARAB TABIA, SILISTRIA.

ceived, that in such a spirit the ground would be disputed inch by inch. The Russians found, when they had reduced one work to dust, that they must pulverise another; and this must have been most disheartening. As for embrasures in the first and second works, no trace of them remained. There was a row of two hundred graves about, where the dead had been buried on the spot. The moment of a soldier's fall was that of his interment. There was no time for funeral honours, and none were given. On the brow of the ditch, about ten yards from the jagged and demolished parapet, we entered the Russian covered-way. Following it through its numerous windings, miles of ground were passed over; the nearest batteries were at 50 yards, the furthest at 300. The line stretched from Arab Tabia, down a vale, towards the Danube, where some hideous remains were visible; then up the opposite side and, dipped into another valley, where were traces of a large encampment. Forts defending this encampment were placed at every quarter of a mile, many of them capable of holding six, seven, and eight guns. They all were faced in the same direction, fronting towards the Turks, which showed that the object was to attack the town, and secure retreat against a strong body coming to succour. The largest works of this kind, were as distant as seven miles; one large fort at the extremity of the line, facing all sides.

Three valleys, sloping to the Danube, were thus defended. Opposite the first the Russians had their first bridge, passing over the islands to the opposite side. The second bridge was five miles further down the river; and across these the enemy retired under cover of a tremendous bombardment, which only terminated at three o'clock on the morning of the 22nd ult., at which time it was ascertained that the approaches to Arab Tabia were abandoned. Under the redoubt was discovered a mine, with three branches stretching right into the centre of the place. Illanli Tabia was approached by two covered-ways of considerable length and sinuosity; but the attack was carried on with much less vigour against this fort than that against Arab Tabia. Its profile was much more favourable to the defenders, and it has suffered considerably less. It was here that Captain Butler received his death-wound.

The places where the Russians camped were marked by the spaces of their square tents, and the presence of numerous bones of beef and mutton, a proof, whatever may be said, that food was plentiful. All over these encampments, and in the redoubts and covered-way, there was, however, a fearful stench, which may account for much sickness in the Russian army, which is stated to have had nearly 30,000 men in hospital.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER, THE DEFENDER OF SILISTRIA.
(SEE PAGE 94.)

Returning to Silistria by the river side, I was able to examine the immense number of batteries which lined the island immediately facing the bank. I re-entered the town, struck with wonder at the immensity of the Russian works, and thinking with what ridicule it must cover the army of the Czar, that they worked so hard to obtain so little. The official numbers of the Turkish loss in Silistria is given at 1200 regulars, of which half were killed, and the rest wounded; of the irregulars, about 1000 were lost. The Russians are supposed to have had no less than 7000 killed and wounded during the forty-five days which the siege lasted. Two of their Generals were in the number.

Omer Pacha returned from Silistria on the 1st inst; he left for Varna on the 3rd, for a conference with Lord Raglan and General St. Arnaud.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Interior of Arab Tabia, as it remains since the 25th of June, when the siege of Silistria was abandoned by the Russians. The View is taken from what was once the parapet facing the enemy's batteries. On the left, in the distance, is the Medjidie Tabia—the Danube in front, and the plains of Wallachia in the distance. The holes in the sides of the earth-work are made to contain as much of a man's body as he can stuff in to avoid the bursting shells. The lodgments on the right are under the parapet, and are for the same purpose of protection. The men also slept in gabions, covered partially with earth. The embrasures in the fort are those of a new work, built behind the old, into which the Turks were about to retire before the Russians' retreat. Only a part of the Turkish force remains in this fort, the main body of defenders being outside, encamped on the side of the hill behind, ensconced in holes in the earth.

View of Arab Tabia and Illanli, from the Russian batteries on the left of the Turkish positions. Arab Tabia is on the left of the drawing, Illanli on the right, and Silistria in the distance. The covered-way of the Russians leads up from the left of the drawing, and turns from the vale up the sides, so as to be as much as possible out of the way of shells. The covered way has little holes in the sides, where the Russians ensconced themselves. The two tunnel-like apertures are for cooking.

View in the Town of Silistria. The Market-place—a bell-tower on the left, a fountain in the centre. The roofs are the usual funnel tile, much damaged by shells—holes in them here and there. In the foreground, under the umbrella, is a vendor of liquors. The sun is setting directly in the background.

View of Stamboul Gate, with the bomb-proof chamber, in which lived Mussa Pacha. He was standing at the door of this bomb-proof when a shell burst at the spot from which the Sketch is taken, and a fragment carried off his hip. The parapet in front of which the tent is placed, were lined with men for musketry practice. Outside the gate, an out-work, *en barbette*, with one gun, defended by gabions, put up for the occasion.



ARAB TABIA AND ILLANLI TABIA, SILISTRIA.



PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE BAIRAM, CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE FEAST OF THE BAIRAM.

In Turkey, the long month's fast of Ramazan (the Mahomedan Lent), is succeeded by the Bairam, which presents three days of unmixed festivity. Every Turk who can afford it appears in a new dress; visits are exchanged, and parties are made up for excursions to favourite spots in the vicinity. The pious Turk (says our Correspondent) is relieved from the oppressive abstinence of thirty long summer days; and

even the more Europeanised and enlightened Mussulman, who smokes and drinks in private, is glad that his favourite enjoyments can now be indulged in openly, and without fear of the censure of the world. The rich and powerful may defy the orthodox rigidity of the multitude; but any man, who has his living to make, is forced to consult the popular prejudices, and if he takes a cup of coffee or a cigarette in an Englishman's room, he will put them down and look another way when a servant enters, who might be inclined to tell the scandal to his

associates. Our Artistic Correspondent at Constantinople enables us to illustrate the procession of the Sultan to the Mosque of Achmet, on the Place d'Hippodrome, accompanied by the cavalcade which usually attends him. On the first day, the unseasonable hour prevented the great body of European visitors from being present; for these strangers are far from showing any readiness to adopt Oriental habits of early rising, and even under the rays of a June sun seldom leave their beds before half-past eight. Before five o'clock the procession left the



RUSSIAN PRISONERS ON BOARD "THE FURY," AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

summer palace, and passed through the thronged lanes, where the Sovereign listened to the sunrise prayer after the custom sanctioned by centuries of usage.

Our Correspondent's Sketch, taken from an eminence, includes a view of the entire Place, which was, upon another day, crowded with spectators, mostly women. There are arabas and other Turkish vehicles. The Sultan is preceded and followed by the Imperial Guards; and there are several high dignitaries on foot near his Highness's horse. At every row or file of Imperial Guards is an officer of the army in short jacket, epaulettes, braided breast, and small cap, or fez. The streets are lined with troops in usual dress; the one here shown is the regiment of Artillery—the standard-bearer inclines his colours. Masses of spectators are seen everywhere—standing on every sort of available planks, seats, windows, or roofs.

What changes, says a contemporary, may take place before the satellites are fired for another Ramazan are still concealed by the darkness of the future. But though the political state of the country may be destined to undergo many revolutions, yet the attachment of the Turk for his religion gives no sign of growing less; nor can an observer on the spot yield to the idea that there is any immediate hope of a deliverance from these prejudices which prevent the Mussulman from running an equal race with the Christian in civilisation and enterprise.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9th, 1854.

THE principal event that has occurred here since my last has been the embarkation of Russian prisoners on board the *Fury* steam-frigate. They were 150 in number, and appeared, on the whole, to be a finest set of men. They seemed highly delighted at their deliverance, and testified great admiration of the fine vessel in which they were quartered. One thing in particular which excited my sympathy was the politeness with which the crew waited upon them. It was an interesting sight to observe the contrast between the clean, orderly, and, if I may so speak, jolly, ap-

pearance of the sailors, and the seedy, unshaven, aspect of the prisoners. To see these generous fellows running to and fro to oblige the enemies of their country, was most affecting; certainly, never traveller in boat or hotel received more attention, and more delicate attention, too, from paid waiters. The Russian prisoners seemed quite bewildered at the kindness shown to them.

As to the officers, who were five in number, they did not appear to be a bit superior to the men, either in dress, manners, or general appearance, and were decidedly inferior to them in a physical point of view. They mess with the officers of the frigate; and the Colonel, a stout, vulgar man, dines with the Commodore. It has been represented in England and elsewhere that Russian officers are a well-educated class of men, with all the different "tongues of Europe on the tips of their fingers;" however this may be, not one of these five could speak a syllable of any language but his own.

We have nothing from the seat of war. Transports laden with troops, infantry and cavalry, have called here on their way to Varna. It is supposed that the 1st and 4th Hussars will not be mounted without some difficulty. The horses of the 6th Dragoons have not yet arrived at Gallipoli.

The corps of Engineers formed in France for this expedition has arrived here, and sets out to-day for Varna. The construction of telegraphic lines, of which 60 have been planned, will probably be the first real benefit that will accrue to Turkey from her alliance with England and France. The Adrianople line, which is to be the first, is to be begun almost immediately. Another expedition, consisting of a battalion of French Miners, proceeded last week to the mines of Heraclea (Heracleus?) which has been unproductive for the last five years, on account of the bad management of its Turkish overseers. It is reported that a railroad between Constantinople and Adrianople is to be laid down immediately, under the superintendence of English engineers. It is to be hoped that this is really the case; for, if something of the sort be not effected before winter, it will probably fare badly with our troops.

The accompanying Sketch (from another Correspondent at Constantinople) represents the Barracks at Cassim Pacha, behind the arsenal on the Golden Horn, in which the Russian prisoners are kept. The



BARRACKS OF CASSIM PACHA, IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Anglo-Russian prisoners, 220 in number, have been embarked on board the *Fury*, for Odessa, where they are to be exchanged for the crew of the *Tiger*. About twenty-four prisoners remain, belonging to the Turks, who have not yet effected any exchange. The prisoners have all been well treated; though the close quarters to which they are naturally confined, and the great heat, are complained of. They are supplied with provisions by a Protestant Armenian, thus ensuring full weight and good quality; though it may be doubtful, whether the Turks, through whose hands every thing passes, do not help themselves to a part. It must, however, be acknowledged, that there is more honesty and honour among the Turks than among most other classes of natives (Protestants excepted) in the East. They have more humanity, too. A Turk will not steal the hay from a hungry animal, while a Greek has not the slightest hesitation to do it. This honesty and honour is, however, found chiefly among the middle classes.

One of the missionaries resident here, went to see the Russian prisoners, and offered them New Testaments; which they, however, respectfully declined, out of fear lest they should get into some trouble in Russia with them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.—The following is the number of men of the French army on board the war-vessels and transports which have sailed for the Baltic:—*Hannibal*, 891 men; *Royal William*, 1353; *St. Vincent*, 1271; *Algiers*, 950; *Sphinx*, 123; *Stromboli*, 90; *Termagant*, 367; *Belgravia* (transport), 629; *Clifton* (transport), 344; *Columbia* (transport), 377; *Julia* (transport), 221; *Prince* (transport), with 21 horses, 1142; *Herefordshire* (transport), 829; *Edwin Fox* (transport), 477. Total, 9064. The number of officers accompanying them is 242. The French men-of-war embarked at Calais camp equipage and an immense amount of ordnance stores, besides 550 Engineers and Artillery, and 78 Artillery horses. The grand total, therefore, of the embarkation complete is, 9356 officers and men, and 99 horses.

STEAM GUN BOATS FOR THE BALTIC.—On Saturday, the *Minx* screw gun-boat, intended for the naval operations in the Gulf of Finland, was launched from Messrs. Green's yard, at Blackwall. The *Minx* has 160 feet length of deck, with great beam, to enable her to carry a heavy battery, including a long pivot gun for shot and shell. It is stated that the whole fleet of gun-boats, together with a number of small steamers recently launched at Pembroke, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other naval depôts, will be ready to start for the Baltic about the second week in August.

EMBARKATION OF THE SCOTS GREYS.—The main body of the Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), which has, for the past week or two, been stationed at Manchester, awaiting the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer *Himalaya*, to convey them to the seat of war, entered the latter town on Tuesday morning in two detachments, comprising in all upwards of two hundred horses and a similar number of men. These, with the numbers embarked at Kingstown, will make about 390 horses and 350 men. When the *Himalaya* slipped her moorings and steamed majestically towards the middle of the river, the band of the regiment struck up the National Anthem. Hats, caps, and handkerchiefs were waved by the dense crowd on shore, and hearty cheers were given again and again, and were responded to by the soldiers on board. The *Himalaya* remained at anchor in the river until Wednesday morning, when she took her departure for Varna.

ARTILLERY FOR THE BALTIC.—The *Medway* steam-vessel is loading with siege guns at the Royal Arsenal, for service in the Baltic. Major C. C. Young's field battery of the Royal Artillery is placed under orders to proceed to the Baltic with the siege guns, and will be the first detachment of Royal Artillery for that destination.

ARTILLERY FOR THE EAST.—The *Jason*, screw steam-ship, is at Blackwall, fitting for the conveyance of horses of the field batteries, together with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, of the batteries under orders for the East. Captain J. N. A. Freese's (No. 7) company, 12th battalion, has been placed under orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation for service in the East; and the greatest exertions are now being made to have the whole of the six field-

batteries now under orders embarked without delay. No. 3 company is to be attached to the siege guns; and Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 will have 9-pounder field-batteries for service in Turkey.

NEW MEN OF-WAR AT PEMBROKE.—The following new vessels have been ordered to be built at Pembroke. They will soon be laid down:—*Revenge*, 90 guns, screw steam-ship, 600-horse power; *Alert*, 16 guns, screw steam-sloop, 100-horse power; *Pelican*, 16 guns, screw steam-sloop, 100-horse power; *Cordelia*, 8 guns, screw steam-sloop, 60-horse power. Four line-of-battle ships, four first-class heavy frigates, and four sloops, are now building, or ordered to be built, at this establishment. Of these, two line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and the four sloops, are to be fitted with the screw-propeller.

THE MILITIA.—We can state on authority that the Irish Government is now occupied in deciding on the most efficient method of raising a body of militia in that part of the United Kingdom, for permanent duty. Lord Palmerston is at the present time devising measures for embodying a similar description of force in Scotland. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Westminster Militia is vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Cannon, who is now employed on active service in the East.

The 21st Royal North British Fusiliers have received orders to proceed to the seat of war forthwith. This regiment will embark on board the magnificent steam-ship the *Golden Fleece*.

Colonel E. W. Forestier Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of General Walker, of the Royal Artillery, has been directed to take his passage in the *Golden Fleece*, to assume the command of the battalion of his regiment serving in Turkey, vacant by the recent promotion of Colonel Moncrieff.

THE MOUSTACHE IN THE ARMY.—It has at last been decided that the moustache shall be worn throughout the Army, by men of all ranks who desire to adopt it. The following is the Horse Guards circular on the subject:—"Horse Guards, 21st July, 1854. Circular Memorandum.—A large part of the Army being employed in Turkey, where it has been found beneficial to keep the upper lip unshaven, and allow the moustache to grow, the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to authorise that practice in the Army generally, subject to the following regulations, which are to be strictly obeyed on home and colonial service:—A clear space of two inches must be left between the corner of the mouth, and the whisker—when whiskers are grown. The chin, the under lip, and at least two inches of the upper part of the throat must be clean shaven, so that no hair can be seen above the stock in that place. The wearing of the moustache is to be optional with all ranks. The troops serving in the East will be allowed such further latitude in respect to shaving their beards and whiskers, as the General Officer commanding that Army may deem it expedient to sanction during the continuance of that service. By command, GEORGE CATHCART, A.G."

NEW AMBULANCE CORPS.—Notice has been given to the metropolitan police that fifty men are required for special service at the seat of war. These men must have been in the cavalry, as they will be mounted, the duties being to look after stragglers from the various regiments. The pay is fixed at two guineas per week. Should the system succeed, it is understood to be the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to increase the force materially. Twelve men, who have volunteered to join the Commissariat staff at a rate of pay of 5s. 6d. per day with rations, will embark immediately to join that service.

Mrs. Moore, the widow of Colonel Moore, of the Inniskillings, who perished in the burning of the *Europa* transport, with several of his men, through a resolute persistence in what he deemed his duty as a commanding officer, has, at the especial desire of the Queen, been appointed apartments in Hampton-court Palace, and has also the highest pension awarded, £200 per annum.

EXTENSION OF THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A fresh success has just been won by the Early Closing Association, in the case of the wholesale booksellers in the "Row," who, with very few exceptions, closed on Saturday last at five, instead of half-past seven o'clock, which, up to that day, had been the usual hour. It appears that several of the firms have expressed themselves as highly favourable to suspending business on Saturday at two o'clock, so soon as such arrangement can be made at all general.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The price of wheat has already fallen from two to five francs per hectolitre in several parts of France. At Blois the price of rye has fallen nearly one half.

The trial of Mr. Carden for the attempted abduction of Miss Arbuthnot, at the Tipperary Assizes, was to take place yesterday. The Attorney-General was to prosecute in person. Mr. Carden is said to have retained three eminent counsel for the defence.

The Munich Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 14th inst. with much pomp, by the King. The number of exhibitors amounts to 6588. Of these, 2331 are Bavarians, 1477 Austrians, and 767 Prussians; Wurtemberg gives 443, and Saxony 446.

The British Ambassador at Bern, the Hon. C. Murray, gave a dinner on the 15th inst., followed by an evening entertainment, to the Tessinese deputation now at Bern for the settlement of the remaining differences with Austria.

So light have been the calendars in all parts of Ireland, and so limited the criminal business to be disposed of, that the present summer assizes are not likely to occupy one-half the time usual in former years.

The marriage of Ali Ghaleb Pacha (Redschid Pacha's son) to the Sultan's daughter is broken off, or at least put off for a year.

The number of steam-boat disasters in the United States, during the first half of 1854, has been considerably over one hundred, involving a loss of very little short of 2,000,000 dollars of property, and resulting in the destruction of more than 300 lives.

Glasgow is at present infested by a gang of housebreakers, supposed to be returned convicts. They commenced operations at the beginning of the fair, and have become so daring as to pursue their avocations during the day-time.

A man in Mexico has received a patent for the manufacture of soap from the vegetable called "The Soap Plant." The plant is indigenous to the soil of California.

The sum of £4700 has been subscribed in Manchester towards the expenses of the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

The Danish Government has issued a decree, ordering that ships shall be exempt from the Sound dues when laden with Transatlantic produce, and when they discharge their cargoes in a Danish harbour.

In two quarters of Paris, where a few cases of cholera were declared last week, there is now not one, in spite of the great rise of temperature. In 1849, when the heat came on, the cases were quintupled in less than three days.

A boiler explosion took place on board a steam-boat on the River Ribble, on Sunday night last, by which five persons lost their lives. Several others were so severely injured that they are not expected to survive.

The Government of Saxony has notified that, from the 1st of January next, executions shall no longer take place in public; but, as in Prussia and Wurtemberg, in the interior of the gaol, and in presence of a priest, two surgeons, and twelve witnesses.

The Board of Health at Genoa has just subjected arrivals from Malta to observation, in consequence of cases of cholera having made their appearance there.

The Canadian immigration into Quebec, this year, to the 30th June, amounted to 24,078 souls, being an excess of 7,047 passengers over the same period last year.

M. Barth, printer, of Breslau, celebrated, a few days ago, the 350th anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank, and appeared in 1504. M. Barth's printing-office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for 350 years uninterrupted in the hands of his ancestors and himself.

The reports from the Scotch moors regarding the young grouse are very discouraging. In some districts it is said there will be a total failure of young birds.

Workmen are employed in forming a harbour of refuge at Naples, which merchant vessels will be able to enter, when prevented by bad weather from getting into the Bay.

The greatest activity prevails at present in the shipwrights' yards, at Nantes, where there are on the stocks twenty-three vessels, which will be ready for launching before the end of the year.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire has arranged to exhibit the whole of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon and British Antiquities during the meeting of the British Association in Liverpool.

M. Raoul-Rochette, member of the Académie des Inscriptions, a Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts, has provided against the delivery of any oration at his funeral, by specific prohibition in his will.

The inhabitants of Mexico have suffered so much from the despotism of the Government of Santa Anna, that many of them are voluntarily expatriating themselves, and seeking peace and protection within the United States.

The Austrian War Department is said to have entered into a contract for a term of two years with the aeronaut, Eugene Godard, for the supply of balloons at the chief stations of the army on the south-eastern frontier. He is also to instruct the officers in the management of balloons, and to render personal services for the purposes of military observation.

From the inquiry now making into the turnpike system of Dublin, it appears that house property in the northern suburbs is depreciated to the amount of forty or fifty per cent, as compared with that in the south of Dublin, which is exempt from tolls.

Cholera has made great havoc in Barbadoes. The number of deaths up to June 26 was 2414. Nine-tenths of the deaths were among the black population.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has accepted the resignation of Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, as Minister at the Courts of Paris, London, and Brussels.

Loughcouter Castle, the property of Lord Gort, which was purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court some time back by the superiors of a religious community in Ireland, is to be again disposed of next month.

Mr. Barnum has withdrawn from the management of the New York Crystal Palace, which has again proved a failure. At the close of the Exhibition, the Palace and other property of the Association are to be disposed of. A project exists for removing the Palace to Washington, to be used as a National Conservatory.

M. Van der Hoop, the wealthy Dutch capitalist, having left by will his valuable picture-gallery to the municipality of Amsterdam, on condition that it should pay the duty (exceeding £5000) on the legacy, a public subscription was opened, and that sum has been raised.

Mr. Francis Thomas Yates Molyneux, undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, was drowned last week while bathing in the river Severn.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that active exertions were being made to dispatch armed vessels to protect the fishermen from the encroachments of their rivals.

Last Saturday night, Mr. J. R. Hind discovered an object shining like a star of the tenth magnitude, or rather brighter, between two stars of the fifth magnitude—29 and 32 of Flamsteed—in Capricornus, which proves to be another new member of the group of minor planets.

In Philadelphia there is a system of perpetual insurance. In consideration of the payment of two per cent, the company insure for ever any house, the insurance expiring only when the house is burnt down.

The *Parlamento* of Turin says that a new pamphlet of Mazzini's is at present secretly in circulation at Genoa, treating particularly of the kingdom of Sardinia.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will no longer call at Batavia on their way to Australia.

The constables of the City police are ordered to destroy all unmuzzled dogs found in the streets during the summer months; first giving notice of this order to the owners of dogs who reside in the City.

By a Royal decree dated the 16th, the session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of Piedmont has been prorogued to the 27th of November.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has addressed a letter to the newspapers, in which he states that since the act for closing the public-houses on Sunday there has been so great a decrease in the number of commitments for crime, that he thinks it probable the £12,000 recently demanded by the prison board for the enlargement of the prison will not be required.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been completed between Austria and Belgium, bearing date Brussels, the 2nd May, and ratified there on the 8th June, 1854.

The arrivals of specie last week amounted altogether to £850,000, the whole of which, with the exception of £150,000, was in gold.

The East India Railway Company has entered into contracts for the completion of their line to Cawnpore, and intends to make the remaining portion to Delhi with the present staff.

In Hobart Town there has been a "maiden session" of the Supreme Court, the first ever held in the colony.

Owing to the great exportation of English goods and manufactures to Australia, almost everything imported is now selling at the diggings quite as cheap as in England.

Some coins of the reigns of Trajan and Antoninus have recently been discovered in the streets of Lancaster.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have added two new Saloons to their premises; and trust that the inconvenience which has arisen from overcrowding will, for the future, be obviated.

And at the Crystal Palace.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY are now showing SPECIMENS of their MUSLINS and BARGAINS, in the new of the Palace. Experienced Assistants are present to display the specimens, and take orders.

16, Oxford-street.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have an excellent variety of Mourning Muslins and BARGAINS, at 3s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns sent free.—16, Oxford-street, near Soho Square; and in the new of the Crystal Palace.

16, Oxford-street.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have this day reduced the price of the whole of their Stock to such an extent as to ensure their entire clearance in a few days, in order that they may have none but new goods next season; and at the Crystal Palace.

SPRING SHAWLS and MANTLES.—SEWELL and CO. have a very beautiful assortment of the latest Parisian Novelties in SILK MANTLES and OPERA CLOAKS. Ladies will find a splendid choice of Shawls, viz. Long Barbes, the new Alexander French Cashmere and Paisley, and every other description made.

Sewell and Co. are large importers of real India Cashmere and Cashmere-hair shawls and China Yases.—Compton House, 44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street; 46, 47, Fribst-street, Soho.

SUMMER WALKING DRESSES.—COMPTON HOUSE.—SEWELL and CO. are making this week a brilliant display of WALKING and MORNING DRESSES, of the most elegant and choice materials in new light shades, Mouseline de Soie, flounced Organdies, &c.

The Ball and Evening Room contains the new Gold and Silver Blouse Slips and Skirts, for Court Ball; embroidered flounced Robes, and pretty Tarlatan flounced Dresses, for young ladies, in all colours, at very moderate prices.—44, 45, 46, Old Compton-street, Soho; 46, 47, Fribst-street, Soho-square.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY of the SEASON.—The CASPIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have their Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance—it is packed in a case 14 inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box. It is plain or trimmed in the highest fashion; price moderate.—To be seen only at J. and E. SMITH's elegant Show-rooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-Room, and Library CURTAINS and PORTIERES.—JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully inform the nobility and gentry that they are in direct communication with the most eminent manufacturers of France and Germany, and hold the largest and most magnificent STOCK in Europe of rich SILK DAMASKS, brocades, velvets, tapestries, and other fabrics, which they offer at the most advantageous prices that can be purchased for on the Continent, taking into account duty and charge of importation. They have also a most extensive stock of all the newest and best fabrics of British manufacture, together with a choice selection of Swiss and Scotch lace, and muslin curtains, of new and elegant designs.—35, 37, and 39, Oxford-street.

LADIES are invited to inspect SPARKES HALL'S STOCK of SATIN and KID SHOES, which will be found well assorted and in good taste. He begs to announce a very great reduction in price, which he has recently effected by improvements in the cutting out and manufacture of boots and shoes, which now enable him to offer three pairs of shoes for the price of two. The quality of his boots and shoes has always been the best, and he pledges himself that it shall continue to be so. In future, his French Morocco, Kid, brocade, and satin shoes will be of one uniform price—viz. 4s. 6d. per pair of any size or colour. Elastic Boots, in black and colours, for the present season. Lace Boots of improved make, with kid facings, 8s. 6d. per pair. Enamelled and Carmel Over-shoes, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.—Sparkes Hall, Elastic Boot-maker to the Queen and the Royal Family, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution. N.B. An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of two postage stamps.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.—SPARKES HALL'S WHITE KID and WHITE SATIN SHOES are now reduced to 4s. 6d. per pair, and he begs to assure ladies that the quality is first-rate. It is his intention, this season, to offer his best French Morocco, Kid, brocade, and satin shoes, at one uniform price, viz. 4s. 6d. per pair; and for the half-dozen, 24s. Every size kept ready made, in boots, shoes, and overboots for ladies and children.

N.B.—An Illustrated Price List sent free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of two postage stamps.

SPARKES HALL'S Elastic Boot-maker to the Queen and the Royal Family, 308, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

VERY Superior HOSIERY, in material and workmanship, of cotton thread, silk, and spun silk, manufactured expressly for durability and economy in family use, by POPE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

BABY'S WHITE CASHMERE CLOAK, handsomely trimmed with plush, one Guinea. Baby's Hood, Half-a-Guinea. Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Frocks, Petticoats, and Hosiery, both for ladies and children, of the superior excellence for which the house has been celebrated for so many years, and at prices strictly in proportion to the above reasonable charges, in the new and greatly enlarged premises, 53, BAKER-STREET, W.G. TAYLOR, late Hilditch.

THE IMPROVED INFANT PERAMBULATOR, and all other kinds of CARRIAGES for CHILDREN, manufactured by A. TRIBE, 93, Old-street, St. Luke's, at reduced prices.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing-bottles introduced by Mr. Benjamin Elton, of 196, Oxford-street, London.—From The Lancet, 7s. 6d. each. The bottle and mouthpiece are stamped with my name and address.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 7 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, and brass bases, price 21s., including a cocoa-nut fibre mattress.—T. TRELOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

Established in 1773.
CAPPER, SON, and CO. 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINEN and CLOTH to the Q. EEN, and Manufacturers of all kinds of Linen and Cotton Goods.
INFANTS' BASSINETTES. Baby Linen, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under Clothing, for Home, India, and the Colonies, at the lowest prices.
All parcels sent carriage-free within the range of the London Parcels Delivery Company.
Parcels of £3 value free of railway carriage throughout the Kingdom.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent, POST-PAID, by application, to above, or to—
CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 154, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. (nearly opposite New Burlington-street.)

THE BEST FOOD for CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior barley-water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community; and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants, children, and invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard-pudding; and excellent for thickening broths or soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS form another diet universally esteemed for making a superior cereal in fifteen minutes, light for supper; and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for children and invalids; being particularly recommended by the Faculty as the purest and best preparation of the kind extant, and far preferable to the Embury Groats.

Prepared only by the patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and Co., purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 380, Oxford-street, his highly amusing GAME of the RACE and STEEPLE-CHASE, from 1s. to 10s. guinea, you will always be able to dispel ennui. Every other novelty in games, puzzles, French, German, and English Toys, and an endless variety of Fancy Articles, utterly impossible to catalogue, almost daily received from all parts of the world, suitable for presents, and containing a remittance, instantly attended to. Sample Race Game for seven stamps.—At Merry's, 380, Oxford-street. Fancy fairs, bazaars, and charities supplied, at a nominal per centage.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, Perfumed Bedding, &c., may be obtained in profuse variety, and for prices defying competition, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warehouses, 226, 227, 228, 229, 231, High Holborn.

CARPETS.—JOHN MAPLE'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT is the largest, cheapest, and best in the world. Good Brussels Carpets, 2s. 9d. per yard; rich velvet Carpets, 4s. 3d.; Patent Victoria Carpet, 2s. 3d. The Vienna Easy Chair, 35s. This chair, stuffed in the much-approved Austrian style, is a great luxury, and suitable for any kind of room. The Paragon Couch, in walnut or rosewood, three guineas. Drawing-room Chairs, 10s. each. Note the address, 145, 146, and 147, Tottenham-court-road, and 1 to 7 Tottenham-place; also the name "Maple" as the next house, although in the same trade, has no connection.

SHIRTS.—E. LODGE and Co.'s SHIRTS (non-registered) surpass all others in three great requisites, viz., excellence of fit, material, and moderate price. 52s. for 36s., or 52s. for 42s. Strongly recommended.—Address 15 and 16, Strand, opposite the Golden Cross, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING Wear in all the New Designs and Colours, 20s. and 25s. the Half-Dozen. Improved shape 31s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 55, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS (IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the Half-Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, and post free. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 55, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 200 different styles for making FORD'S BUREKA SHIRTS, including Sprigged, Stripes, &c., sent post free on receipt of six stamps. Price 27s. the Half-Dozen; if washed and ready for use, 29s. List of Prices and mode of self-measurement sent post-free.—Richard Ford, 35, Poultry.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT. CAPPER and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a FRIGIDITY and EASE hitherto unattained. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1. Round the Neck; 2. Round the Chest; 3. Round the Waist; 4. Round the Wrist; 5. The Height of the Wearer. Excellent Cotton shirts, with Fronts, Collars, and Wrists of 30s. Linen, 4s. to 12s. each. Good Linen Shirts, of various patterns, 19s. to 25s. each. Additional, for Dress or Embroidered fronts, 2s. to 100s. each. 21, Regent-street, at James's, London.

OUTFITS to all parts of the Globe, at the smallest remunerative profit. The plain price is marked on every article, and no deviation made. One establishment is devoted to the CROCHETING and WATER-PROOF trade, in all its branches; and another (the alternate house) to SHIRTS and UNDER-CLOTHING of every kind. Waterproof Camp or Duck Wrappers, Blankets, Bedding, &c. One system is adopted throughout—plain figures and no deviation.—T. MILLIS and Co., Allgale, N.B. Nearly opposite Jewry-street.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very Reduced Prices.—As these Weather Garments are coming into general use (the high price hitherto charged having been an obstacle), S. W. SILVER and Co. have become Manufacturers on a large scale. Thus they are enabled to offer, at a great saving of cost to the purchaser, thoroughly waterproof travelling, reversible, and summer wet weather Coats, walking and driving Capes and Leggings. Storm Suits, a great protection in travelling by sea and land; Bivouac Blankets, for soldiers or settlers, to rest on ground damp or exposed to wind, and all are impervious to rain in any climate. Purchasers of twelve or more articles are allowed a discount. Manufactory, North Woolwich, opposite her Majesty's Dockyard. Warehouses at 56 and 67, Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate-street (the principal Depot), London, and Liverpool.—S. W. Silver and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

BEDDING—ECONOMY, DURABILITY, and COMFORT.—The GERMAN SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and comfortable bed, at a price inferior of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads—Arabian, Four-post, French, and other styles, in birch, mahogany, &c.; patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principles. Cots, cribs, &c.; Bed-room Furniture of every description. J. and S. STEELE, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS for GAS and CANDLE.—A great variety of the newest and richest designs always on hand, at a large assortment of Glass Lustres, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Dessert Services, and every description of Table glass, at very moderate prices. ORNAMENTAL GLASS of the newest and most beautiful description, suitable for Presents. Furnishing orders executed with dispatch.—44, Oxford-street, Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807.

GAS-FITTING.—GARDNERS' Two Guinea Estimates, for ten-roomed houses, includes chandeliers of the most elegant design, for dining and drawing-rooms, hall lanterns, library, staircase, kitchen, and bed-rooms, comprising all, fifteen lights. Gardeners (by appointment to her Majesty), 45 and 48, Strand, Charing-cross. Manufactory, James-street. Established 1813 years.

GAS CHANDELIERS, HALL LANTERNS, &c. To Gas-fitters, Ironmongers, &c.—The most complete assortment in London, of every description of Gas-fittings, suitable for drawing and dining-rooms, Libraries, Halls, &c. Every article manufactured on the premises, and marked with the wholesale price. Patent Gas Meters, Dr. Arnold's Improved Ventilators, &c., at D. HULETT and Co.'s, 55 and 58, High Holborn. Large Pattern Book of Engravings, with Price List, 10s. Patent Automation and Hecla Coffee Urns.

COOKING by GAS.—The most extensive series of well-constructed and efficient GAS COOKING APPARATUS are to be seen at F. EDWARDS and SON'S, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Prospectus sent on application.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The best Present to take home is a Chinese Package of the very finest kind of TEA, rare, choice, and popular in flavour, and very strong; price 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per lb.; in 1 lb. and 1 lb. packets. Also, the most valuable Arrowroot, 1s. per lb. in 1 lb. caddies. Imported and Sold only by the PALACE TEA COMPANY, No. 2A, South-East Gallery, Crystal Palace.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER-BASKETS, made to the original and other patterns and designs in variety, by W. RICHARDS, at the Wire Works (late Coleman & Co.), No. 370, Oxford-street. Flower Stands, Garden Arches, Trainers' Fencing, &c., &c.; Bird Cages of all kinds. Conservatories and Aviaries fitted up in a superior manner.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The holders of Season Tickets are reminded of the necessity of providing themselves with one of CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES. These extraordinary little glasses (introduced at the Exhibition of 1851), though scarcely larger than your thumb, yet possess such marvellous power and clearness as to show objects distinctly at the distance of a mile. Not only will they be found invaluable for viewing the contents of the Crystal Palace, but also the magnificent scenery of the surrounding country. Price 12s. 6d. each. To be had of the appointed agents—Stans's, 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Westerton's, Hyde-park-corner; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 45, Chancery-lane; Lettis's, 8, Royal Exchange; and at the Book-stalls at the London-bridge Railway Station; or will be sent, post free, on receipt of stamps or money order, payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 45, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

AIR CANES, for Shooting Rabbits, Rooks, &c.—Sea-Fowl, &c., with ball; small birds, with shot; fish, with harpoons, &c.—Prices of these portable and silently-destructive weapons, from 6s., including pump.—BILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street, London.

RIDING WHIPS, CANES, and STICKS, the largest and best stock in London.—Ladies' whips, solid silver mounts, 6s. to 16s.; gentlemen's ditto, 7s. 6d. to 20s.; Malacca crops, 3s. to 10s.; dragoon canes, with ivory hook and chased silver collar, 6s.—JOHN CHEEK, Manufactory, 1320, Oxford-street.—Sword canes.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALT ROOFING FELT; INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls, lining from houses; sold in rolls, 32 inches wide, ONE PENNY per SQUARE FOOT. Also, DRY HAIR FELT, for preventing the radiation of heat and deadening sound, and SHEATHING FELT, for ship bottoms, on which the copper lies smooth. Samples, directions, and testimonials sent by post.—Croggon and Co., 2, Dowgate-hill.

EQUALLED by FEW, SURPASSED by NONE. Every Patron's opinion. Cakes of every variety always on Sale, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. School Cakes, in sixes, from 1s. to 10s.; Bride Cakes, from one guinea to five guineas, mounted by first-rate English and French Artists.—CLUNE, 10, Portman-street, Portman-square. Established A.D. 1820.

ROBERTS' PATENT COOLERS are warranted to keep Butter cool in the hottest weather, without ice or chemicals. Prices, 2s. 3d., 4s., and 7s. 6d. No further expense after purchase. Are useful at all seasons. May be had of all respectable ironmongers or dealers in Chinaware in the kingdom; or wholesale, of the Patentee, John Roberts Upnor, Rochester, Kent.

CAUTION.—Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS and it necessary to caution the Public, and especially Shippers of their Ales to the Colonies, against frauds committed by parties in selling spurious Ales for those of Messrs. Allsopp and Sons.

Messrs. Allsopp and Sons have felt compelled, by the extent to which this disgraceful practice has been carried, to proceed, in several cases, by obtaining injunctions from the Court of Chancery; and have ultimately been driven to prosecute criminally, for the commission of this offence. They beg to call attention to the case of "The Queen v. Gray and Goslin," in which Lord Campbell sentenced the parties charged to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—"Vide Times," and "Morning Advertiser," of the 18th May.

Messrs. Allsopp and Sons will be happy to furnish the names of respectable houses, where a supply of their Ales may be depended on, as genuine from the Brewery.

Brewery, Burton-on-Trent.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

D'ALBERT'S FAIR STAR. The last Waltz of this popular Composer, as performed with immense success by Laurent's Band at her Majesty's last State Ball. Price 4s. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S SERENADE WALTZES, just published, price 4s., exquisitely illustrated by Brandard. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

THE MAID of the VALLEY WALTZ. By HENRY FARMER. Beautifully illustrated by Brandard. These charmingly expressive waltzes will be the delight of every drawing-room. Post free, 4s. J. WILLIAMS, 123, Chesham-street.

A HEALTH to the OUTWARD BOUND. A New Song, written by the Hon. Mr. NORTON. Composed by GEORGE BARKER. Price 5s. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

HURRAH for the HEARTS of OAK. 2s. Post-free. "The best naval song."—Review. ENGLAND, EMPRESS of the SEA. 2s. Post-free. London: J. HART, 109, Hatton-garden.

MISS DOLBY'S NEW SONGS.—OH! LET ME SING TO THEE, and I DO NOT ASK A BRIGHTER LOT, composed by HENRY LESLIE, and sung by Miss Dolby with the greatest success. Price of each (post free), 2s. JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD. By R. TOPLIFF. Post-free, 2s. Another beautiful production of this celebrated composer.—The Last of Gower, Rob Roy Macgregor, entitled "Scripture Melodies" and are the only correct and authorised Cheap Editions. Published in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, at the Offices, 192, High Holborn; and 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

THOSE DISTANT BELLS: Ballad. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Just published, beautifully illustrated, price 2s.; postage free for twenty-four stamps. This exquisite melody is also published with sacred words, entitled "What bells are these so soft and clear?"—HAMMOND, 9, New Bond-street.

CHEER, BOYS, CHEER! Far upon the Sea, Long Parted have we been, and Mighty Niagara, 6d. each. To the West, to the West! Land, Land! and three others, at 3d. each. The whole of the Songs in Mr. Russell's Entertainment of the Emigrants' Program, and are the only correct and authorised Cheap Editions. Published in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, at the Offices, 192, High Holborn; and 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

ANGELINA'S New Song, MY DREAM THROUGH ALL THE NIGHT ART THOU, composed expressly for, and sung by, HERM. REICHHART with the greatest success. Price 2s., postage free.—JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street. Sole Publishers of Angelina's compositions. Just published, Book 1, price 6s., containing Six Songs.

G. A. OSBORNE.—Just published, price 2s. Each, SCOTCH AIRS, arranged for the pianoforte by the above popular composer.—The Last of Gower, Rob Roy Macgregor, Logie's Bunch, My Love is a but a Lark, M. Nanette O, The Mill, and the Keel Row. D'ALMAINE and Co., 20, Soho-square.

ENGLISH BASE SONGS, from the Dramatic Works of the Last Century, now first reprinted, with a Pianoforte Accompaniment. Arranged by ALFRED KOFFE. Book 1. includes:—How Blist is a Soldier (Thomyris)—The Thunders of Battle Prepa (Pharances); and, The Lion's Song (Pyramus and Thisbe). KOFFE, KUDALL, ROSE, and CARTE, 100, New Bond-street; Keith, Frowie, and Co., 45, Chesham-street; Key and Co., 18, Charing-cross.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, at CHAPPELL'S.—The best PIANOS, by the great makers, of every description, New and Second-hand, for SALE or HIRE.—50, New Bond-street.

PEACHEY'S PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, first class, for SALE or HIRE, with option of purchase, warranted. An assortment of every description and price, new and second-hand.—G. Peachey (Maker to the Queen), City of London Manufactory, 73, Bishopsgate Within, opposite the Marine Society.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.—GEO. LUFF and SON, Makers to her Majesty, have instruments in every variety and price, for sale, hire, exchange, or exportation. Drawings per post. 103, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.—MOORE and MOORE'S well-known first-class Pianos, at 21 Guinea, warranted; others at 25, 28, 30, 35, 40, and 45 Guinea. All with the latest improvements. Delivered carriage free. Books of Drawings and Prices sent free, on application to John and Henry Moore, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have a large Stock of Second-hand Pianofortes by Broadwood, Collins, and Erard for sale at the lowest price, and have purchased thirty Pianofortes and Harps the stock of Mr. Gladish, of Leamington, a bankrupt, which they offer also at very reduced prices.—201, Regent-street.

TOLKIEN'S COLONIAL PIANOFORTE.—This patent instrument is peculiarly adapted for extreme climates. The woodwork is prepared with a solution impervious to water and destructive to insects; also a metallic binding-plate the length of the rest-plate, in which are inserted the tuning-pins, and prevents the possibility of any part being effected by heat or damp. Tolkien, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA Royal MINUTO PIANOFORTES.—H. T., the original maker of a 25-Guinea Pianoforte, has, by the care he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the highest reputation throughout the universe for his instruments, unequalled in durability and delicacy of touch, more especially for their excellence in standing in tune in the various climates of our colonies. In elegant walnut, rosewood, and mahogany Cases backed for strength by 12 lbs. extra. H. Tolkien's manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

HARMONIUMS, at TOLKIEN'S, 27 and 28, King William-street, London-bridge.—H. T. has a large variety in oak, mahogany, and rosewood cases, with 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 12 stops, by the celebrated ALEXANDER, of Paris, which he is enabled to sell at very moderate prices. An excellent instrument for £10 10s.

D'ALMAINE and CO'S HARMONIUMS, 9, 12, 15, 20, and 25 guineas each, with expression-stop, with or without percussion action, possess all the continuity and depth of tone of the organ, and are alike calculated for the church, chapel, concert, or drawing-room; the touch is light and elastic, the action of the feeders particularly easy, and any pianoforte player can perform with facility on these unique instruments.—D'Almaigne and Co., 20, Soho-square. Established 1753.

HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.—The HARMONIUM by ALEXANDER, of Paris, is the only instrument of the kind that remains perfectly in tune; and, from the simplicity of its construction, is but slightly affected by any changes of weather, and is alike calculated for the Church, Chapel, School, or Drawing-room.

The following descriptions are those of the best:—No. 1. In oak case, with expression stop, 12 guineas. No. 2. In mahogany case, with expression stop, 12 guineas. No. 3. In oak case, with three stops, 15 guineas. No. 4. In oak case, with five stops, 25 guineas. No. 5. In oak or rosewood case, with eight stops, 25 guineas. No. 6. In oak or rosewood case, with twelve stops, 35 guineas. No. 7. In mahogany or rosewood case, with the patent percussion action, and one stop, 18 guineas. No. 8. In oak case, with percussion and twelve stops, 40 guineas. No. 9. Ditto, in elegant rosewood case, 45 guineas. No. 10. The New Patent Model, for expression in la Main. The most perfect Harmonium that can be made, 15 stops, elegant rosewood case, 55 guineas.

Full descriptive Lists sent on application. 50, New Bond-street.

THE PATENT CONCERTINA.—Messrs. WHEATSTONE and CO., the Inventors and Patentees, have now for inspection CONCERTINAS of a new description; comprising various qualities of tone; adapted as to be alike suitable to the drawing-room or orchestra. The latter sort being the same as those supplied to His Majesty's Household, by Mr. Richard Blagrove, and other eminent Professors of this fashionable instrument. Full complete Concertinas may be had from four guineas each, new.—Messrs. Wheatstone and Co., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Single Subscription, Two Guineas per annum. Catalogues containing upwards of 27,000 distinct Classical Works. General Depot of Foreign and English Music, 86, Newgate-street, London.

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